The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7378. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WRECK ON SCILLIES.

DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER SCHILLER.

THE STEAMER IN A FOG THREE DAYS BEFORE STRIKING—CAPT. THOMAS COOL AND RESOLUTE TO THE LAST—NO ASSISTANCE APPEARS TILL SEVEN O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY MORNING—THE PASSENGERS WASHED OFF BY THE SEA IN CROWDS—DESTRUCTION OF LIFE BY FALLING AND SINKING OF THE IRON MASTS—ONLY FORTY-THREE SAVED—COMPLETE LISTS, SO FAR AS KNOWN, OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

But little has occurred since our last issue to lessen the gloom cast over the City by the catastrophe to the steamer Schiller. Telegraphic messages were received by cable during yesterday by the friends of the ill-fated passengers, which, in many instances, removed the agonizing uncertainty only by assurances that there was no hope of their friends being among the rescued. Friends of Mrs. Ridgeway and Mr. Walter, residing in this City, were informed that their entire party, consisting of Mrs. Ridgeway and her servant, Mr. Walter and his two little daughters, and two gentlemen, friends of Mr. Walter, had perished. The list of passengers saved is not increased by any additions to that published yesterday morning. The aggregate number of the saved remains the same—forty-three. The total number of lives lost is stated to be 311.

The steamer's true course would have carried her forty or fifty miles south of the southernmost of the islands, and the question how she got among the islands so as to strike the Retarriere Ledges was asked everywhere. Various theories were advanced, but the fact that the steamer had been in a fog which prevented observations since Tuesday shows that her position was unknown to her officers. Generally the fact that the vessel was sailing in a dense fog under a headway sufficient to dash her so hopelessly on the rocks, was condemned. Her speed had, however, been reduced to half, but sail was reduced on her only at 9 o'clock, and an hour afterward she was on the Retarriere Ledges. The Captain's conduct in the actual crisis is commended. He was cool and resolute. The usual rush for the boats was made, and two were filled by men while on the davits. He fired a pistol over the men's heads to drive them out, and this failing he actually fired into them. The vessel coming broadside to the sea the boats became detached at one end, and all in them perished. Three other boats were got off safe, filled with people, but one, the life-boat, had been so injured that she sunk. Eleven of her company were picked up by the other boats, and they succeeded in reaching the island Tresco, of the Scilly group. The Captain collected the remaining passengers on the deck, but in half an hour after the steamer struck, the sea was breaking over her, and carried off the deck-house with the crowd of people that had gathered on it. The bridge of the steamer had been occupied by passengers collected there by the Captain, but the tide by daybreak had risen twenty-five feet, and the survivors were driven into the rigging. The Captain, who had gone to the assistance of those on the deck, was probably washed off with them, as he was not seen afterward. Throughout the night the rigging was crowded. At 7:30 A. M. the mainmast fell, and being made of iron, carried the unfortunate people who sought safety there to the bottom.

It does not appear that any assistance reached the Schiller until a short time before the fall of the mainmast, when two boats from St. Agnes Island arrived, but for some reason could not approach near enough to aid the people still in the rigging. They, however, picked up a number of the people who were drifting about on fragments of the wreck after many hours of exposure—in one instance ten hours. The foremast also went overboard carrying to destruction the groups that clung to it for safety. The heavy sea of Saturday made bad work with the wreck and also prevented the rescue by life-saving boats of many who might otherwise have been saved. Steamers and life-boats, however, continued the search for survivors or bodies of victims till late in the afternoon, but the whole number saved is not more than we stated yesterday morning.

The survivors were taken to Plymouth, and thirty of them forwarded to the Continent, the remaining number being too much exhausted by their protracted struggle for life to be removed.

The following description of the Scilly Islands will give some idea of the locality in which the disaster occurred. They are situated at the entrance of the British Channel, between 49° 51′ and 50° north latitude and 6° 11′ and 6° 30′ west longitude, about thirty miles west south-west from Penzance, on the Land's End, in the County of Cornwall. The group is of a circular form, about thirty miles in circumference, and consists of about 140 small islands. A few of the principal of these are inhabited, and contain a population of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. They are surrounded by a deep sea, from which they rise abruptly with rugged sides, and the channels which separate them, are so shallow that at low water in many places they are quite dry. St. Mary's Island, which is the most important in the group, consists of two portions, the smaller of which is called "The Hugh," on which stands Hughtown, to which the survivors of the ill-fated vessel were brought by the boat which went out from the Island of St. Agnes to rescue them. On this latter island, which is the most southern among the group, stands a lighthouse 138 feet in height, with a revolving light, which can be seen at a distance of seventeen miles. On Bishop's Rock, which is less than three-quarters of a mile from Retarriere Ledge, on which the steamer was wrecked, there is another light-house, which flashes a revolving light, 110 feet high, that can be seen sixteen miles. There is also a fog-bell on Bishop's Rock. Notwithstanding these precautions the Scilly Islands have always been dangerous for vessels, and many ships have been wrecked upon them.

A NIGHT OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

THE SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS SWEPT AWAY GRADUALLY ALL NIGHT—BRAVERY OF CAPT. THOMAS—HE SHOOTS AT COWARDLY MEN WHO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE BOATS—NO OBSERVATIONS TAKEN ON THE SCHILLER AFTER TUESDAY—ARRIVAL OF THE SURVIVORS AT PENZANCE.

LONDON, May 9—Evening.—Forty-three survivors of the crew and passengers of the steamer Schiller have arrived at Penzance. Of these thirty-three have gone to Plymouth; the remaining ten are too ill to be moved.

The following additional particulars have been received: A heavy fog prevented observations on board of the Schiller after last Tuesday. In consequence of the fog, the engines were put at half speed, and sail was reduced at 9 o'clock on Friday night. At 10 o'clock the same night the ship struck the ledge. A great panic prevailed.

Capt Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men, who refused to come out. The Captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out, and then fired at them, but without effect. Afterward the ship was washed with her broadside to the sea, and all of those on board of the two boats perished, the tackle at the stern having been released too soon, leaving the boats suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away. One of them, a life-boat, was so badly injured that she sank, but eleven of the people on board of her were rescued by the other boats.

The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck and the lights were plainly visible. Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the falling of the funnel. Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet.

The deck-house, crowded with people, was swept away at 2 A. M. The Captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge, but all were gradually swept away by the flood-tide, which took the doctor and the Captain last.

The rigging which remained above water was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The mainmast fell at 7:30 A. M., and being of iron, sank with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterward. Life-boats and pieces of the wreck saved the lives of some, though many were drifted several miles away. One man was rescued after being in the water ten hours.

Two boats from St. Agnes arrived a short time before the masts fell. They were unable to approach the steamer on account of the shoals, but picked up stragglers in the water.

The passengers say that Capt. Thomas left the bridge at 3 A. M. to assist those on the deck, and when he reached the deck was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest care, and was not in bed for five nights previous to the disaster.

The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose twenty-five feet before day-break. Only one woman was saved. The survivors who were landed at Tresco had escaped in the Schiller's boats.

ACCOUNTS OF THE WRECK FROM OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS.

THE VESSEL BUT LITTLE OUT OF HER COURSE—THE LIGHTS INVISIBLE AT HALF A MILE—FRIGHTFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE PASSENGERS ON THE WRECK—THE DECK-HOUSE, WITH THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SWEPT AWAY—THE FALL OF THE SMOKE-STACK AND THE MASTS—FORMER DISASTERS ON THE ISLANDS.

LONDON, May 10—A. M.—Mr. Poleman, the second officer of the Schiller, and Henry Stern, and Mr. Frahm, first-class passengers, state substantially that the voyage was moderately good until May 4. The last three days it was impossible to take observations. The ship was out of her course half a mile at the time of the catastrophe. Capt. Thomas was on deck night and day for four entire days. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the 7th there was a dense fog. The sails were taken in, the engines put on half speed, and the fog bells used. Bishop's Light was unseen, though only a half mile distant. At 10 o'clock we struck on the reef, and after four bumps the steamer settled down. There was a violent sea, and the tide was rising. The darkness was intense. Most of the male passengers were awake, and there was the usual rush for the boats, but nearly all the boats were staved. One boat with a few sailors left the ship, cowardly refusing aid. Two boats were saved. The Captain endeavored to compel obedience by firing a revolver over their heads. During two hours six cannon-shots were fired, when the powder dampened. Distress signals, rockets, and blue-lights were unanswered.

At midnight the fog lifted for a minute, revealing the light-house, the waves sweeping the decks and carrying away victims. At 2 o'clock the deck-house, in which were the women and children, was swept away. The cries and shrieks of the victims were heart-rending. Then followed a ghastly silence.

The smoke-stack fell crushing some of the boats, and two others were carried away. The remainder followed the Captain to the forward bridge. Each succeeding wave took fresh victims, some persons sought refuge on the main, mast and some on the foremast.

At 3 o'clock the Captain and two other officers were on the bridge. The Captain descended for a moment to render assistance, and was swept away. Thus perished a brave man, says Mr. Stern, a passenger.

At this time about ten persons were clinging to the rigging of the mainmast, and thirty to that of the foremast. The ship had careened, her yards touching the water, and the tide was rising. At 5 o'clock the fog lifted. The survivors shouted, but their cries were unavailing. At 7 o'clock the mainmast and at 7:45 the foremast, both of iron, fell. Then two of the St. Agnes boats came and rescued the few who had managed to keep afloat.

It was reported yesterday that there were 103 women on board.

The survivors were taken to-day from Penzance to Plymouth, whence they will be sent forward to Hamburg, where the greatest excitement prevails.

It is asserted that life-saving belts were issued to the women. It is certain that most of the passengers found none. An order was given that the first boat should take the women and children. This boat capsized.

Poleman says seven boats were launched and only two lived. The others were stove and swamped immediately. The cries for help lasted until 3 o'clock. The last voice heard was that of a little child in the cabin. It is not probable the boats could have lived even if they had been successfully filled. The whole number saved is forty-four. Forty bodies have been recovered.

English papers recall the historical commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and Revolutionary France, when the latter's seventy-four gunner and a frigate were lost west of St. Agnes, and all hands perished. A century later, a little south, Sir Cloudesley Shovel and 2,000 British seamen perished on almost the same rocks on which, on Friday last, over 300 Germans and English perished.

IDENTIFICATION OF RECOVERED BODIES.

LONDON, May 10—6 A. M.—Mr. Dorrien Smith, of the Scilly Islands, writes to the *Times* that many additional lives were lost because the guns and rockets fired from the Schiller were thought to be merely ordinary signals of arrival, which have frequently been the cause of false alarms.

Among the bodies rescued and already identified, are those of John Eenhardt, Rowne Lucrchne, Andre Peterson, C. Schmidt, Mrs. Reiderer and daughter, and Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgeway, and Mrs. West.

LATER ADVICES.

LONDON, May 10—4 A. M.—Fifty-six mail bags, including twenty-seven from New-Zealand, were saved from the Schiller.

The steamer Pommerania sailed from Plymouth during the night, for Hamburg, without taking any of the survivors of the Schiller.

The statements made by the officers of the Schiller add nothing to the particulars already telegraphed. All accounts agree that the panic which followed the sinking of the ship was heart-rending and terrible beyond description.

FIFTY BODIES AT ST. MARY'S ALONE—THE REMAINS MUCH MUTILATED.

LONDON, May 10—5:30 A. M.—Fifty corpses from the Schiller have come ashore or been landed at St. Mary's alone. The dead are much mutilated.

LONDON, May 9.—All day details of the Schiller disaster have been received.

Unfortunately, no more persons are reported to be saved. Bodies are constantly being picked up. Among the recovered are those of George Leonhardt, Carl Schmidt (?), Mrs. Reiderer and child, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Hermine West, and five men, five women, and two children. Altogether twenty-four bodies have been found. The total number of lives lost is 311.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

The following list, according to the latest dispatches, is correct:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

The following cabin passengers have been reported as saved:

Silas Hexter, Ashland, Ill.
Louis Riederer, New-York.
Henry Stern, New-York.
Leo Weste, Philadelphia.
Carl Kuhn, New-York.
Charles Frahm, Davenport, Iowa.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The following steerage passengers are reported to be saved:

Marcus Pauwitzer.
C. H. Percy, New York.
F. Schellenberg, New-York.
John Joens and wife, New-York.
Carl Jantzen, New-York.
Richard Williams, New-York.
Joseph Legenore.
Jean Rink, New-York.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

Among the officers and crew saved are the following:

First officer—H. Hillers.
Second officer—E. Polemann.
Fourth officer—R. Heintze.
Boatswains—Jensen and Packendorf.
Sailmaker—Hirsch.
Stokers—Smike and Bullig.
Sailors—Gouldberz, Wallis, Peterson, Pesth, Blasiner, Packendorff, Weiser, Dan Blackhouse, Rehberg, Jensen, Adamsen, Hanmann, Blohm, Jurgejensen, Werneckl, Fahler, Hoffmann, Ernst Pierson, Piel Ninsch, and Schweinske.

LIST OF THE PROBABLY LOST.

THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mr. H. Bachman, New-York.
Mr. William Frahm, Davenport, Iowa.
M. Wassermam, New-York.
Mrs. C. Gregory, New-York.
Master Frank Gregory, New-York.
Mr. Paul Reiff, New-York.
Mr. Arnold Schwarzenbach, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Kornblum, three children and servant, New-York.
Mr. N. Becker, New-York.
Mrs. L. Becker, New-York.
Mr. J. J. Brunner, New-York.
Mr. L. Eckstein, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Mannheimer and two children, New-York.
Mrs. Clara Just, two children and servant, New-York.
D. W. Percival, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cramer, New-York.
Mr. Ferdinand Kreuter, New-York.
Mrs. Pauline Forster and infant, New-York.
Mrs. Louis Riederer and child, New-York.
Mr. Herman Deckritz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Auguste Deckritz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Maria Schuhr, New-York.
Miss Bertha Schuhr, New-York.
Mr. L. Selig and Mrs. Elise Selig, Hoboken, N. J.
Mrs. Catherine Hering, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Munter, New-York.
Mr. Richard Feederle, New-York.
Mrs. E. Neo and two children, Hoboken, N. J.
Miss Catharine Bonath, New-York.
Mrs. L. V. Holzmaister, New-York.
Miss Louise Veitenheimer, New-York.
Mrs. Marie Hess and child, New-York.
W. Metzger, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. Stephan, St. Mary's Ohio.
Christian Hirni, Ashland, Ill.
Michael Hurlemann, Highland, Ill.
Mrs. S. Holzhauer and child, Troy, N. Y.
Mr. Joseph Wile, Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Alexander Tobin, New-York.
Mrs. Auguste Ziegler and infant, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Dora Ziegler, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Dora Cohrs, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. A. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Lina Kirchmeier, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. C. E. Aulig, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Alois Stockmann, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Xavier Reichlin, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. M. Harrison, Hawkinsville, Ga.
Mr. Marx Cohen, Montezuma, Ga.
Mr. A. Waterman, Hawkinsville, Ga.
Mr. Herm. Spritz, Macon, Ga.
Mrs. R. Cutlow, Shelbyville, Ill.
Mr. G. G. Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Mary W. Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Miss Jenny Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Mr. and Mrs. John Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Miss Adaline Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Master John Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Miss Ella Flachs, Quincy, Ill.
Miss Anna Eisner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Len, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Christine Len, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Friedr. Uhlmann, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Otto Kircher, Davenport, Iowa.
Dr. F. J. Kern, Shenandoah, Penn.
Mr. Louis G. Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Mr. William Zach, Consul of the German Empire, Havana.
Mrs. William Zach, Havana.
Miss Margaret Zach, Havana.
Mr. Joseph Schlitz, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. G. Woltman, Havana.
Mr. M. Kahn, Mattoon, Ill.
Mr. S. Stern, Greenville, Ill.
Mr. Herm. Zinkelson, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Celine Zinkelsen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Anna Zinkelsen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss E. Dimock, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Miss E. Greene, Boston, Mass.
Miss Caroline M. Crane, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmidt, New-York.
W. T. Smith, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friend, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Dwight Klinck, Fruit port, Mich.
Mrs. Hermine Weste, Philadelphia, Penn.
Miss F. Mann, Philadelphia, Penn.
Mrs. Caverly, Georgetown, Colorado.
Miss Caverly, Georgetown, Colorado.
Mrs. Ridgeway and servant, Georgetown, Colorado.
Mr. C. W. Walter and two children, Georgetown, Colorado.
Mr. Herm Stoelting, Georgetown, Colorado.
Miss Ida Stoelting, Georgetown, Colorado.
Master George Stoelting, Georgetown, Colorado.
William Kohl, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schrier, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Margaret Klemme, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. Emma Hansen and child, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. C. Klonhammer, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Maria Miltner and child, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Joseph Beyer, Detroit, Mich.
P. A. Paulsen, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Haase, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wohlers and two children, Chicago, Ill.
Gottfried I. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.
John Williams, Newburg, N. Y.

THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

T. L. Roell and wife, Brooklyn, E. D.
Elise Neo and two children, Hoboken, N. J.
Emeline Steinmetz, Hoboken, N. J.
Annie Milsner and two children, Jersey City, N. J.
Henri Forster, Jersey City, N. J.
Carl Schilling, wife, and child, New-York.
Louise Froschwitsky, New-York.
Oscar Cramer and wife, New-York.
Joseph Holler and wife, New-York.
Franz Dauer, Syracuse, N. Y.
M. Manguen, Detroit, Mich.
T. C. Roschman, Davenport, Iowa.
C. W. Gutsche and wife, Davenport, Iowa.
F. Zimmermann, Highland, Ill.
I. Ahrens, Terre Haute, Ind.
Wilh. Schmidt and wife, New-York.
Frederick Sauerbier, Columbus, Ohio.
Aug. Stracke, Davenport, Iowa.
John Nissen, Davenport, Iowa.
Henry Goettsch, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. Carl Janzen, New-York.
Henry Mahr, Chicago, Ill.
Doris Brenecke, Troy, N. Y.
Frederick Brenecke, Troy, N. Y.
Christian Esser, New-York.
Alexander Tobin, New-York.
John Bohnhoff, New-York.
Herman Hangsen, New-York.
Joseph Weil, Greensboro, N. C.
E. Mannheimer, wife, and two children, Philadelphia.
Carl Schneider, wife, and two children, New-York.
Sophie Holzhauer and child, Troy, N. Y.
Frederick Katzenberger, Troy, N. Y.
Ludwig Schneider, New-York.
S. Koppel, New-York.
L. Eckstein, New-York.
Louise Wenchen, New-York.
E. O. Knock, New-York.
Carl Burghard, wife and two children, Chicago, Ill.
F. Flentze, Chicago, Ill.
John Becherle, Chicago, Ill.
John Bundick, Chicago, Ill.
B. Mulot, San Francisco, Cal.
Mich. Detta, New-York.
I. F. Diewohl and wife, Scranton, Penn.
Sophie Winser and child, New-York.
Louise Armbruster, New-York.
Fried. Lapper, New-York.
F. H. Grunberg, Germany.
M. T. Gaimbacher, Brooklyn.
William Santo, New-York.
Philip Santo, New-York.
Henry Jerome, New-York.
R. Mitchell, New-York.
George Johns, New-York.
Mrs. Fannie Evans and child, New-York.
Mrs. Susan Duckfield and four children, New-York.
Kathy Funck, New-York.
Wilh. Kock, Rockport, Ill.
John Ilg, Williamsburg.
Carol Feil, wife, and child, Williamsburg.
T. Goldsmith, Newark, N. J.
Henry Saupe, New-York.
John Harser, Albany, N. Y.
Carl John, New-York.
E. Nelson, New-York.
Thomas Rimmer, New-York.
Thomas Lyneel, New-York.
William Dopheide, New-York.
Theo. Zopfel, New-York.
Christian Roach and wife, New-York.
Aug. Polszoch, New-York.
Mrs. Sophie Haake, Williamsburg.
Mrs. Elizabeth Henning, Williamsburg.
M. A. Horst, New-York.
Wilh. Sailer, Highland Falls, N. Y.
Allein Böhmer, New-York.

THE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers lost:

John G. Thomas, Captain.
G. Freese, Third Officer.
L. Fahrig, Chief Engineer.
F. Conrad, Second Engineer.
H. Roenne, Third Engineer.
J. Kundel, Fourth Engineer.
Dr. A. Boll, Physician.
E. Schmettan, Purser.
C. Putfarken, Chief Steward of first cabin.
A. Feiskow, Chief Steward of second cabin.

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

NO ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER RECEIVED—THE LATEST TELEGRAMS—ANXIOUS INQUIRIES BY FRIENDS OF THE PASSENGERS.

The loss of the Schiller off the Scilly Islands in the English Channel on the 7th inst., filled our German fellow-citizens with consternation, and brought many of them down to the offices of the Eagle Line, at No. 113 Broadway yesterday. It is not customary to keep the building open on the Sabbath; but the agents and principal (Mr. Knauth) were anxious to learn more of the sad event from their agents in Plymouth and other places in Great Britain and to impart the same to the dozens of inquiring people, who visited the offices from morning until evening. At 9 A. M. the place was opened, and Mr. Knauth was there until the afternoon. Before he left, Mr. Bergbauer was placed in charge to answer solicitous queriats and to afford such information as had been gleaned during the day. The account of the disaster published in THE TIMES of yesterday, was declared to be the most complete and accurate, and notwithstanding the expectations of the Company's officials, it was not amended or supplemented by any additional cable dispatches received yesterday. It was hoped that Mr. Stevens, the agent of the line at Plymouth, in obedience to instructions sent him on Saturday by Mr. Knauth, would have been able to have sent better tidings of the fate of the unfortunate persons supposed to have been lost. But up to the time of the closing of the office, 5:30 P. M., nothing was heard from Mr. Stevens to lessen the list of the drowned or to explain more fully the causes and circumstances attending the disaster. The only advices received per cable were forwarded by Mr. Banfield, American Consul at Scilly. He sent the following dispatch to the senior partner of the firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Mr. Kuhne was formerly Consul in New-York for several of the German States, but he is now in Hamburg for the firm. The dispatch addressed to him and received by Mr. Knauth yesterday, at No. 113 Broadway, reads:

MAY 9.

Consul Kuhne, New-York:

Correct list surviving passengers Schiller: Leo Weste, Harry Stern, John Joens, Mrs. Joens, Jean Kink, Silas Hexter, Charles Frahn, Carl Kuhne, Marcus Porizzer, K. Schillenberg, C. Jantzen, Ludwig Reiderer, Charles Henry Percy, Richard Williams, Joseph Legenore. BANFIELD, Scilly.

Consul Banfield likewise telegraphed the German Consul in this City, H. A. Schumaker, later in the day, and the following, a copy of the dispatch, was forwarded to the steam-ship company's agents at No. 113 Broadway:

MAY 9.

German Consul Schumacher, New-York:

Schiller total wreck on rocks about half mile east of Bishop Rock Light-house, 10 o'clock evening of 7th.

Passengers Saved.—Leo Weste, Carl. Kuhn, Henry Stern, Marcus Poritzer, John Joens, F. Schellenberg, Mrs. John Joens, C. Jansen, Jan Ruck, Ludwig Roederer, S. Hexter, C. Henry Percy, C. Frahn, Richard Williams, John Legenore.

Crew Saved.—First officer, second officer, fourth officer, and twenty-six men.

Treasure may possibly be saved by divers.

BANFIELD, Scilly.

At the office the agents did not know anything about Marcus Poritzer, because his name did not appear on their list of passengers, which they accounted for in this way: He must have gone on board the Schiller just before her departure from New-York, and paid his fare to the purser. John or Joseph Legeure was likewise unknown to the officials, but they believed him to be Mr. Leyenbein, one of the steerage passengers. Up to the time of closing the office Mr. Bergbauer had not received any intimation that the number of the saved would exceed forty-four, or one more than was accounted for yesterday morning. He is Legeure, or Legenore. Richard Williams, of New-York, is saved, not John Williams, of Newburg.

During the day people came in continually, seeking consolation in the shape of the announcement by cable of their friends' rescue. Among them were Charles Fox, of No. 102 Rivington street, New-York, who wanted to hear of Mr. and Mrs. C. Schmidt; Louis Bock, No. 100 East Seventy-fourth street, who desired some news concerning his friend Marcus Stern; L. Parizette, No. 3 Rivington street, who was anxious about his friend Richard Feederle; M. A. Tynberg, No. 100 East Fifty-eighth street, who sought some news about Michael Kornblum, wife, and three children; James H. Sparkmann, No. 403 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, who wanted to hear from Joseph Schlitz, of Milwaukee, Wis., and there were also Messrs. George Duckfield and John Evans, of No. 129 Bleecker street, both of whom fear that they have lost their wives and children. Besides these persons were many others, residents of New-York, bent on the same object—some information about the missing ones. None had been received by them, except what had already appeared in the public prints, and they were totally dependent on the company and press for anything new concerning the disaster and its victims.

There were many touching instances of personal disappointment among the callers, each of whom had a reminiscence of the lost one to relate. Evidently the visitors were hopeful of good tidings, based on their difficulty to believe that those with whom they had parted so recently in good health could be actually among the dead. There were instances, too, of the circulation of false reports, such as the willful exaggeration of the number of the rescued. For instance, a gentleman came into the office and asked for the names of those who had been saved, and was very much grieved to learn that only forty-four in all were known to be living, and that of these his friend was not one. His hopes were founded on the following dispatch he received from a friend in Baltimore yesterday morning:

BALTIMORE, May 9.

To Mr. Jacob Gretsch, No. 1,002 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn:

This morning's news has fifty passengers saved. Among them the name of Lina Kirchmayer. We live in hope. CHARLES KIRCHMAYER.

Mr. J. Ludovici called to learn something of the fate of Mr. Herne Zinkeisen, Mrs. Celine Zinkeisen, and Miss Annie Zinkeisen, of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Zinkeisen was a commission merchant in grain, about fifty years old, and with his wife and daughter was about to spend a few months in Europe, having left his four young sons to the guardianship of his partner and brother-in-law, Mr. Oscar Mohe, of Milwaukee. Mr. Zinkeisen was rich and his brother-in-law childless.

Mrs. Hartmann, a middle-aged lady, was in quest of some news concerning the fate of Augusta De Kritz, and her husband, also that of Sophie Winter, of No. 36 Eldridge street, New-York, who with her children, was going to see her father in Germany. Then there was Charles H. Leonhardt, of No. 65 Nassau street, who came to ascertain whether his brother George, his sister-in-law, and their child, all of whom were going to pay a visit to her father, Mr. Boaag, of Stuttgart, was among the list of the lost or saved. George E. Leonhardt was a jeweller in Augusta, Ga.

Messrs. A. Liebeskind and Thorne, friends of Michael Kornblum, of No. 6 Howard street, called to ascertain whether anything definite had been heard of the missing gentleman. Mr. Kornblum was a native of Cracow, Austria, twenty-six years old, and with his wife and three children was going to Europe, whence he intended to return to New-York in the Fall. He was very popular and had a large circle of friends, who are so interested in his fate that they telegraphed on Saturday to the agent of the Eagle Line at Plymouth to do all in his power to discover the body. Telegrams were also sent to Messrs. L. Kaufmann, No. 15 Market street, Manchester, and E. T. Sesseli, No. 17 Milner square, Islington, London, telling them if the body were found to forward it to New-York for final interment.

Up to the time of closing none of these inquiries were satisfactorily answered, and the visitors returned to their homes to await the arrival of the agent or Consul's full report, which is expected to-day. Several telegrams were received at the office of the company through the day from persons living in other States who had friends on board the Schiller. The dispatches merely asked for information not yet in the company's possession.

Among the passengers was Capt. D. W. Percival, of Boston, formerly commander of the bark Sicilian, who was on his way to take charge of the ship Helen Morris, of Boston, at Hamburg. He was an experienced seaman and a good swimmer.

VIEWS OF AN EXPERIENCED SEAMAN ON THE DISASTER.

The first officer of one of the English steamers now lying at this port said yesterday that it was difficult to say how far the Schiller was off her course, as it was impossible to say just what course the sailing-master might have desired to take. If he himself were going the same route, he would calculate to sail within five or six miles of Bishop's Rock, which is south of St. Agnes, and which a vessel could do with perfect safety, as the water is clear of obstructions within even a less distance from the light-house. By comparing the dispatches received with the very accurate maps published in yesterday morning's TIMES, it will be seen that the steamer struck on Betarrier Ledge, which is on the south-east side of Bishop's Rock, and which would seem to indicate that in the dense fog and terrible gale prevailing at the time she must have passed between St. Agnes and Bishop's Rock, instead of outside the latter, as she should have done. The English officer spoken of affirmed that it was easy enough for a Captain under such circumstances, enveloped in a fog for two or three days, which would prevent him taking observations, and with a heavy gale blowing on shore, to get that far out of his reckoning, and that the probabilities were that he was further advanced than he thought he was, and that he became entangled in the narrow channel between St. Agnes and Bishop's Rock before he was aware even of the proximity of the Scilly Islands, and that once in there, it was impossible for him to get out, or to save the vessel, as there was no anchorage and no way of escape, except by the closest sailing and best management, such only as could be hoped for in a clear atmosphere and a calm sea, neither of which Capt. Thomas had. As to what precautions a Captain ought to take under such circumstances in regard to sailing down the coast in a fog and a gale, the gentleman had nothing to say, merely remarking that he did not suppose any man sailing a vessel would wantonly run her into danger; and that he had no doubt every precaution had been taken by the Captain of the unfortunate steamer which was thought necessary for the safety of both vessel and passengers; but that owing to the dense fog and heavy wind prevailing at the time, and the dangerous locality which the vessel was approaching, she got caught in the trap between the points already indicated before her Captain was aware of it, where light-houses and fog-bells were of no avail, and where escape was impossible.

THE DANGERS OF OCEAN TRAVEL—TOO MUCH SPEED IN FOGGY WEATHER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, in speaking of the loss of the Schiller, a very startling statement is made in regard to the dangers of ocean travel, viz., that notwithstanding all the advances in the science and art of navigation, and all improvements in light-houses and signals during the past century, navigation is practically as unsafe as when "the squadron of Sir Cloudsley Shovel, 168 years ago," was wrecked on the Scilly rocks. The loss of the Schiller would seem to prove this. The tribute paid to Capt. Thomas has left us no room for attributing the loss of his ship to ignorance, carelessness, or recklessness. The ship is spoken of as being a model for safety, comfort, and speed, and her loss is attributed to "no fault which human skill could correct, or inattention to warnings which human organs could recognize." It was simply thus—a dense fog prevailed, which rendered nugatory all the advances in science and all the knowledge and skill of the age.

It is very true that "there is nothing more dreaded by the experienced navigator than a fog at sea. He is almost as helpless against the possibility of collision with a passing vessel as he is against being foundered by a passing iceberg. Should the fog be of long continuance, he may find himself suddenly confronted with a rock-bound coast when, according to his most careful calculations, he should have plenty of sea-room." This is all most true, and yet what is the common course pursued by the Captains of our passenger steam-ships, when a fog shuts down upon them? Do they slacken the speed of their vessels to a point which would lighten, if not completely avert, the known and dreaded dangers, and run slowly and cautiously until the fog has lifted? Not at all. The fog-bell is sounded, the fog-whistle shrieks throughout the ship. On goes the ship at nearly or quite her full speed, to run out of the fog and the danger as soon as possible. All the precautions which human ingenuity can command have been taken. That the sound of the whistle and the bell are deadened, and thus incapable of foretelling coming danger, is no fault of the Captain. He has done his duty, as every soul on board is made aware, by the regular, frequent signal resounding through the vessel. His next duty is to his owners—to make the regular time. Do not the company pledge themselves to make the voyage in eight and a half or nine days? Passengers are impatient; head winds have kept the good ship back; there is, then, no time to stop at short intervals and listen for possible dangers; not even to slow down and proceed under easy steam until the peril passes; and so the chances are taken. What if occasionally a stout ship is piled upon the Scilly rocks, with the verdict, "Nobody to blame?" The reputation of the line for speed must not suffer. Whatever is necessary to do for the safety of your ships, in case of fog, do it thoroughly and efficiently—but make your time. It is true you might, by slacking speed, run with comparative safety, and occasionally avert disaster to a thousand families; but then it might detain your ship one, two, or four days behind her time. Make your time, Messrs. Owners and Captains. "Don't be afraid!" for when you touch "the dogs of Scilly" your responsibility ceases.

SEVENTY VOYAGES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 10, 1875.

FORTUNATE DELAYS.

A large party of Newark people were to have sailed on the ill-fated Schiller, and had made partial arrangements to do so. It was impossible for them to get ready, however, and they deferred sailing until the Pommerania sailed. Chief of Police Nambold, of Newark, stated last evening that Goldsmith, the Newark man whose name appears upon the Schiller's lists, and who is supposed to have been lost, was a young man twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. He came to this country a few years ago, and at last accounts was in the employ of a grocer Froelich, doing business at the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets, Newark. His family live at some place in Germany, and he was on his way to see them.

One of the crew of the Schiller was arrested in Hoboken for being drunk a few days before the vessel sailed. Recorder Bohnstedt sent him to jail for five days. His time expired the day after the Schiller sailed and he escaped the fate of most of his companions.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

IMPORTANT BILLS BEFORE THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET—THE COLLECTION OF MONEY FOR PRIESTS SUBJECTED TO LEGAL PENALTIES PROHIBITED.

BERLIN, May 9.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet, the bill for the suppression of religious orders was read a second time without amendment, and the bill giving the Old Catholics a share of Roman Catholic Church property passed its third reading by a vote of 202 yeas to 75 nays.

The Prince Imperial Frederick William has returned to Berlin.

Instructions have been sent to the provincial authorities of Prussia to treat the collection of money for priests who have been subjected to legal penalties as a punishable offense.

RUSSIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE CZAR FOR BERLIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The Czar departed at 8 o'clock yesterday evening for Berlin.

BELGIUM.

APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—The Chamber of Representatives, after a long debate, yesterday, adopted a resolution approving the Government's conduct regarding the negotiations with Germany.

ITALY.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT APPROVED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ROME, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Signor Minghetti, President of the Ministry, stated that the relations of Italy with Germany had always been excellent. A motion approving the ecclesiastical policy of the Government passed by a vote of 219 yeas to 149 nays.

FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WIFE OF DON CARLOS IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 9.—The wife of Don Carlos has arrived in this city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FUNERAL OF AN AMERICAN FENIAN.

DUBLIN, May 9.—A demonstration was made here to-day at the burial of Joseph Mullens, an American Fenian. A procession half a mile long followed the remains to the cemetery.

CARDINAL MANNING PROTESTS AGAINST THE PERSECUTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

LONDON, May 10.—A pastoral from Cardinal Manning was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of England to-day.

It protests against the persecutions of the Church in Germany and Switzerland, and accuses Prince Bismarck of seeking to raise the animosity of the powers against the freedom of the next Conclave.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 10.—The Duke of Buckingham has been appointed Governor of Madras.

Mr. John Walter Huddleston, Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty, has been appointed to the seat on the bench made vacant by the death of Judge Piggott. He will be succeeded by Mr. Lindley.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 5:30 P. M. on Saturday the sash and planing mill of Dr. D. D. Hayes, at Shippensburg, Penn., was burned; loss $30,000; insured for $9,500 in the American Underwriters' Association of Pottsville, Penn.; the Berkeley, of Wheeling, West Va., and the Paterson, of New-Jersey. The dwelling of William Mell, adjoining the mill, was also burned; loss, $5,000; insured for $3,500 in the Waynesboro and Allen and East Penn Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A special dispatch to Chicago, from Pekin, Ill., says that a fire yesterday morning destroyed Frederick Lederman's building, containing the Post Office, *Republican* printing office, and other offices, loss $25,000 to $30,000. The building was insured for $4,000 in the Hartford, of Connecticut, companies, and the contents for $9,500 in the same company; $5,000 in the Royal, of London, and for smaller amounts in other companies.

The residence of ex-Congressman Tunis G. Bergen, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, was damaged by fire to the amount of $800 on Friday night. The fire originated through the carelessness of some tinsmiths, who were at work in the house.

A fire broke out yesterday at the foot of Fourth street, San Francisco, Cal., which destroyed a lumber yard, planing mill, grist mill, and several frame buildings. The loss was from $75,000 to $100,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of Simon Lange, on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 124 First avenue. Damage, $50.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Willis Bristol, a prominent resident of Hartford, Conn., died on Saturday night, aged seventy-one.

John Bender, the Kansas murderer, recently in custody at Florence, Arizona, has again escaped and is supposed to have reached Mexico.

The mother of Olive Logan and Hon. Charles Logan, United States Minister to Chili, is lying dangerously ill at her residence in Philadelphia.

Marshall E. Snellser, who has been for four years city editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, died on Saturday night of consumption.

George Halliwell, one of the oldest merchants of Poughkeepsie, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. He was well known in the jewelry trade.

Signor Wandanna, a "sword swallower," while performing at Calais, Me., last week, cut himself internally. Inflammation ensued, and he died last evening.

The captive Chyenne, Arapahoe, and Kiowa Indians, from the Cheyenne Agency, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Saturday, and were placed in the guard-house, where they will remain until their trial takes place. The squaw who is charged with murdering one of the children of the Germaine family is also among them.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9. — Vice President Wilson attended services to-day at the First Presbyterian Church. He is undecided as yet as to whether he will visit Little Rock and Texas or leave to-morrow for Denver via St. Louis. He is in excellent health, and expresses himself as favorably impressed with the kindness with which he has been received by all classes.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, May 9.—The steamer Falmouth, from Portland, arrived to-night. The steamer St. Lawrence, from Portsmouth April 24, arrived this morning, bringing 400 soldiers, a detachment for the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Sixtieth Rifles, and Eighty-seventh Regiment. She experienced rough weather on the voyage.

MURDERED BY HANGING.

NEVADA, Iowa, May 9.—George A. Kukman, a resident of this county for the past twenty years, was taken from his bed this morning by unknown parties, and hung. His life had been threatened by a mob, who accused him of burning his son-in-law's barn. Kukman had caused the arrest of these parties, and had received anonymous letters, in which his life was threatened if he did not leave the country. Great excitement prevails, and the people demand that justice shall be meted out to the murderers.

THE CENTENNIAL.

OVERPOWERING SUCCESS PREDICTED

THE BEAUTIES OF MEMORIAL HALL—DETAILS OF ITS PROPOSED ARCHITECTURE—THE ART DISPLAY TO BE IMMENSE—ITALY, GERMANY, DENMARK, BELGIUM, AND HOLLAND TO SEND LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 7, 1875.

It seems that I was in error in supposing that Germany was apathetic in the matter of our Centennial. It would appear that though Austria has not yet accredited any commissioners to this country the invitation to exhibit has been cordially accepted, and the affair has been placed in the hands of the different art and trade associations. These have been far from indifferent or apathetic, and have, in fact, been straining every nerve to make such a display as shall cause the money of American travelers to come a little faster into the dominions of the Hapsburgs. It is known in an informal way that there are at present 800 exhibitors on the Austrian rolls. Less is known of the Prussian doings. They have appointed a very full commission, at the head of which is Dr. Jacobi, whose visit to our country will be productive of the very best feelings. There is a general belief, however, among the leaders of the Centennial that France and Prussia intend to have a very sharp rivalry, and that each country will go to very great lengths to outshine the other. This is exceedingly probable. England it is known has asked for double the space allotted, but she has also inquired what trophy facilities can be awarded her. The reply of the Director General will undoubtedly be encouraging, and it is safe to say that the trophies from Sheffield, from Birmingham, from Kidderminster, and from the potteries, will be among the most pleasing features of the Exhibition. Only yesterday, Gen. Goshorn received a letter from the Swedish consulate stating that the Motala Mechanical Works, of Gottenburg, were building a steamer, the Suithiod, of 1,800 tons, every part of which would be of Swedish material, and that they desired to enter this for competition. Also the same company has constructed a toy steamer, of six tons, which they wish to place on the Schuylkill River, within Fairmount Park, for purposes of trading.

BEAUTIES OF THE SCHUYLKILL.

It is certain that the Philadelphians are fortunate in having such a stream flow through their park. It is here about six hundred feet in width, and traverses the whole length of the inclosure, breaking it really into two parks. The river front is five miles, and on the east side they have already constructed a fine drive. Now come the Centennial people, who are compelled by the exigencies of their work to close up the main drive through the park, which is Belmont avenue. In place thereof they will construct—in fact I believe they are now constructing—a road on the west front of the river, so that Philadelphians will have the finest drive in the country. During the Centennial year it is not to be doubted that this part of the park will be thronged as the famous Serpentine drive in Hyde Park, London. The scene will surely be a most animated one. The turf is fine, the trees are splendid, and, with a little arrangement, can be made more picturesque than they are now; the banks are naturally graceful; the river presents a broad, beautiful sheet. The present is hardly a good time to visit the place. I confess that I rode round during a succession of heavy showers, and yet, in spite of the disagreeable *entourage*, it was impossible not to be impressed by the pleasant features of the place. In 1876, when the banks are dotted by picturesque kiosks, when the drives are thronged with glittering equipages, when the broad breast of the Schuylkill is covered with yachts and steamers and every variety of rowing-boat, when the green glades are thronged with countless swarms of merry-makers, when the air is full of pleasure and excitement, and the very leaves of the big trees are rustling in sympathy, the scene will be very different from the cold and rain-soaked landscapes which I beheld. It will then be one of indescribable charm and interest, and I venture the prediction that the visitors to the Centennial will be more impressed by the memories they will bear away of the banks of the Schuylkill than by all the things they will see in the Exhibition; and this is natural. For in the Centennial Buildings there will be a constant strain upon the intellect. The mind will be ever striving to comprehend the lessons of wisdom and of beauty presented to it. But away by the banks of the gliding river there will be but one thought inculcated, one precept taught—innocent enjoyment.

After going round the park and satisfying myself thoroughly that my visit was premature, and that both George's Hill and Lansdowne Terrace would much better repay the trouble several months hence, I turned to the Centennial Buildings, the more important of which are grouped at the entrance to the park. Very much has been done both for the machinery building and for the main edifice, although there is very little to see. The former looks like a nightmare cobweb of planking, and evidently is not meant to be beautiful. Of the latter the foundation stones are all down but in consequence of some delay in getting the iron columns nothing appears, so far, above ground. The delinquent iron is now coming in at a furious rate with every train from Wilmington, and I presume the work of erection will be speedily commenced. The stone-cutters, who are hammering away at the blocks of granite which will be used for the pier stones, are spread apparently in every direction, and the ear is saluted with a constant clinking which is quite musical.

THE MEMORIAL HALL.

In front of the main edifice is the Art Hall, a permanent building of granite, which is to be the Memorial Hall of the commemoration. It is very far advanced toward completion—so far, indeed, that it will certainly be finished in time for the opening on the 10th day of May next year. The stone masons are now putting in the gigantic keystones of the double arches over the grand entrance. This, it will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES who have seen former descriptions, is through three doors of very great height. As the building is only one story, and as above the architrave there is only a heavy cornice surmounted by a balustrade in the Palladian style, it is obvious that the stonework will be finished certainly in two months. In the exact centre of the building is a short tower, surmounted by a dome of glass, which is, however, more like a semicircular mansard than a dome proper. The workmen are now putting up the iron trusses of the tower, and I understand that the iron ribs of the dome have already been received.

But when the outside is completed will come the *magnum opus*—the decoration. I have had some talk with the architect, Mr. Schwartzman, and I have a faint inkling of the internal effect which he intends to produce. The more important details are settled, but there are thousands of smaller points which he is now slowly elaborating out of his inner consciousness. Still I learned enough from him to be able to say that the American public will be dazzled, will be delighted, will be overpowered with surprise and ecstacy. The style of the building is Renaissance, and the decoration will be Renaissance also. There will be such a congeries of gilding, marbles, carving, sculpture, encaustic tiles, and frescoing that visitors will hold their breaths. I, for my part, have never cared either for the decorations of the Louvre, or for any of the Renaissance, having always preferred either pure English Gothic, or the delicate and tasteful Pompeian, or the wonderful elaboration and gorgeous coloring of the Saracenic, which is modified Gothic. This is an individual taste, and matters nothing. But I am convinced that the visitors will be, if one may compare small things with great, as wonderstruck over this Memorial Hall as they usually are over the Vatican or St. Peter's. The latter is, perhaps, the most elaborate specimen of the Renaissance which art can offer.

STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

The whole resources of the architect's genius will be thrown upon the entrance, the reception hall, the central hall, and the smaller reception room at the other side. The reception hall leads into the central hall by three doors corresponding with the main entrance, and from the central hall one passes into the picture exhibition rooms to the right and left by three archways on each side, and into the corridor leading to the smaller reception hall on the north side by three more archways. All these are of great height, and magnificently decorated with colossal caryatides, probably muses. The arches will be of differently colored marbles, and between the springers of each arch will be either medallions of marble or busts of Revolutionary heroes. The capitals of the pilasters and of the columns will be most richly gilt, and there will be bands of encaustic tiling below the friezes. Above the caryatides will be wreaths of flowers and festoons in plaster of paris. The highest ornament of the tower will be moldings of shell decorations, forming a heavy cornice. Above this comes the swell of the dome, and here will be the main frieze decoration—sculpture, typifying music, painting, and the drama, with scrolls of sphynxes and cupids. In the four corners will be female forms in fresco scattering flowers.

The height of the arches from the floor to the keystone will be twenty-three feet six inches, and as everything is on this colossal size, the dimensions, the flood of light, the sheen of the marbles, the glistening gilding, the gorgeous coloring, the bronzes, the carving and molding, cannot fail to create the most profound impression on those who are unacquainted with the marvels of Renaissance art. I feel grieved and angry with myself that I am unable to admire it heartily, because it deserves admiration, and I do not like to show that appreciation of any form of beauty was left out of my composition. Still it is as it is. I understand that the intense admiration which American artists feel for the Grand Opera-house in Paris is in some degree responsible for this building and for the Lenox Library of Mr. Hunt which will indubitably be decorated in this style, and I cannot doubt that the influence of these two structures will be overwhelming, and that we shall be carried away by a flood of Renaissance and rococo decoration. It will begin with magnificence, and end with ginger-bread. I am sorry for it. I heartily believe that the prevailing styles in New-York, Gothic and Pompeian, are the purest and the best, and I dread to contemplate their being drowned by the abominable rococo. But it will so come to pass, I have not the least doubt. For Renaissance decoration must be exquisitely captivating to unprejudiced minds. It may become the rage all over America, and the remote wilds of Omaha and Oskhosh will see the revival of the grand composite order with all its glittering ornamentation. Their banks, their insurance offices, and their temples of commerce, will delight with cupids and with sprawling nymphs and imitation marbles and cheap gilding the eyes of country depositors and customers, and poor America will be as far from a style of her own as before; just, too, when she was beginning to develop an original phase of the inexhaustible Gothic! Alas! Alas!

PROSPECTS OF THE ART DISPLAY.

It is a grave question whether this magnificent building can accommodate all the pictures that will be sent. Americans can make up their minds that the art display will be something unexampled, and will cast into the shade all other exhibitions save the Paris one. Sweden will send ninety-one large and valuable pictures, mostly landscapes. Belgium and Holland, and Denmark and Germany are all going to send large contributions. France, which looks upon America as an inexhaustible art market, will not only send a superb collection, but will even rob the Luxembourg of some of its finest ornaments to grace the exhibition of her American friends. Our own artists are going to do their very best. Where then will they put all the pictures? There is not only no room for engravings and photographs and etchings, but it will be a hard matter to accommodate all the pictures that will be consigned to us. Gov. Morgan purchased some pictures when in Italy, and was assured by the artists that Italian art was going to be represented as never before. The same thing is said with respect to the Spanish school. The fact is all European artists look upon this land as their El Dorado. Hitherto third men have pocketed the greater part of their gains, and now they have an opportunity of learning what they are actually worth in this market, and they jump at the chance. But the question recurs, "Where are all the pictures to be put?" This is positively the trouble of the commission now. And yet it was only a few weeks ago that certain journals were wailing over the fear that foreign artists would not send their pictures here.

There is now no doubt at all that the Exhibition will be an overpowering success, and that every nation with the exception of Russia desires to pay a tribute to the great Republic by being present at its Centennial commemoration. The extraordinary growth of this country has convinced the slowly-increasing Kingdoms of the Old World that the United States are a good people to be friendly with. We are the best customers in the world; we have enormous quantities of raw produce for sale, and we are a heavy weight, which, thrown into either scale in war times would quickly make the other kick the beam. All these things combine to make friendship with America both profitable and pleasant. Every one of those jarring nations wants our custom and our moral influence. And just as a young beauty is worshiped by a crowd of men, so is America courted by the powers of the Old World. The extraordinary interest felt in this Exhibition by the Spanish American States is due to a fact well-known to Americans, that they all look up to the United States as their model, their lode-star, their prototype of all that is good and great and successful. They will not only make the most strenuous efforts to be well represented, but they will visit the Exhibition and New-York in such numbers as will astonish us. They are essentially a saving, a hoarding people, burying their *pesetas* in clay pots in the garden until the time comes, and then they spend with Sardanapalian profusion. Now they are preparing themselves for a visit to this country as the great event of their lives, and they will crowd our hotels in tens of thousands. They will be everywhere, not only at the Exhibition, but in New-York, at Long Branch, at Saratoga, at Niagara. They will see all the lions, and the elephant—will go everywhere and buy everything. They will in themselves be one of the most important features of the occasion, and it will be in the power of our merchants to improve the opportunity, and to lay the basis for important and lucrative commercial ventures.

GAR.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE MALADY BY DR. J. M. WOODWORTH.

THE SEVERAL VISITATIONS OF YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST—ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS—THE FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, MOBILE, AND SHREVEPORT—PHYSICAL CONDITIONS WHICH INVITE IT—THE FEVER ONLY EPIDEMIC WHERE NEGLIGENCE AND FILTH ALLOW IT TO BECOME SO—LESSONS FROM THE PAST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6, 1875.

The report of Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals, which was made to the Secretary of the Treasury last December, has just been completely printed at the Government office, with several tables and papers accompanying, which together form a volume of about 250 pages. The first 100 pages of the volume comprise the papers pertaining more particularly to the hospital service. The remaining 150 pages are an appendix, containing several contributed medical essays on subjects more or less nearly connected with the topics treated in the report. One or two of these essays are, by reason of the attention recently attracted to yellow fever, timely and generally interesting.

AT PENSACOLA IN 1874.

One of them is upon the yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola in 1874, and is from the pen of Dr. James S. Herron, Surgeon in charge of Marine Hospital patients at that port. There were upward of 275 cases of fever at Pensacola last year, the disease having been epidemic there for a considerable time during the latter part of the Summer, till driven away by the early Winter frosts. As the pestilence did not visit other parts of the country then, there may be found in the circumstances attending its progress some hope that through the approaching Summer the ravages of the disease may at least be confined to Key West and its immediate neighborhood.

Dr. Herron says the epidemic of last year appears not to have been of local origin, but to have been, as on all previous occasions, the result of importation. Quarantine was established, and, on the 25th of May, the Spanish bark Virtuoso, from Havana, arrived and was duly detained. One of the crew was reported ill with the yellow fever, and two were said to have died on the passage. On the 29th a man was brought in an insensible condition to the Marine Hospital, and was supposed to have congestion of the brain. He died next day of black vomit, and after death the body turned quite yellow. His disease was, of course, yellow fever. It was subsequently learned that he had been engaged in removing ballast from the Virtuoso. No other case occurred in the city until August, though fever continued to prevail at the quarantine station, four miles away.

On the 11th of August three negroes came to the city from the Laura Maria, a German bark, which had contracted the disease from the Virtuoso, and one of them died on shore. On the 16th, an American bark from Aspinwall, named the Laura Combs, arrived in port, and through communication with the Spanish bark her crew took the yellow fever, and after being discharged they went on a "spree," and the next day were all taken down at "Kelley's Sailor Boarding-house." Thus the dreaded plague advanced, step by step, till it assumed the form of an epidemic early in September.

Dr. Herron states that the number of cases outside the hospital is set down at 225, with fifty-five deaths. This was a mortality of nearly twenty-five per cent. There were admitted to the hospital fifty-one yellow fever patients, including thirty-six merchant sailors, and twelve county, one city, and two private patients. Of them all, ten died. This was a mortality of nearly twenty per cent. The report states that of these ten, two were treated for yellow fever, and the true character of their disease was only recognized after death. Four of the remaining deaths were of patients admitted in a dying condition, having been previously sick from five to seven days without medical attendance. Of those admitted within the first forty-eight hours there were forty-three, with two deaths. Thus it appears that of cases treated under favorable circumstances, the mortality was not above five per cent. There were some cases in the Navy-yard, of which no report was obtained. The last deaths from yellow fever were on the 1st of December. It is suggested that sailors kept on ship-board or in boarding-houses more than forty-eight hours after being taken sick should not be moved, but should be treated where they were attacked.

THE RATIO OF FATAL CASES.

Dr. Herron makes this important statement: "After an experience of three epidemics—viz., those of 1867, 1873, and 1874, I am of the opinion that the mortality of yellow fever need not necessarily, when the patient is seen within the first thirty-six hours, exceed ten per cent. for hospital and five per cent. for civil practice." Speaking generally of the epidemic at Pensacola last year, he says: "Yellow fever was introduced here by vessels from Cuba, and was propagated and disseminated by a worthless quarantine and the sailors' boarding-houses. At the latter men were kept without medical attendance until it was of little avail, and were then sent to hospital, at the very time when they should not have been moved." It can be no matter of surprise that under such circumstances the mortality should have reached the high percentage shown by the report.

THE METHOD OF TREATMENT.

The paper gives a brief account of the peculiarities of this last epidemic, among which may be mentioned a strong tendency to typhoid symptoms, and the inability to bear medicine of any kind. The method of treatment is also briefly discussed. No medicine was administered, except in a few instances. In the beginning a hot mustard foot-bath was given. By each bed a pan of broken ice or a pitcher of ice water was kept, so that the patient, if neglected by his attendant, could reach them night and day. On the fourth or fifth day, according to circumstances, nourishment was first given, very cautiously, in teaspoonful doses, every two hours for the first half day, and then every hour for the remainder of the day. Dr. Herron preferred beef tea made from Liebig's extract. He did not in this epidemic, as a rule, sweat the patient so profusely as ordinarily, on account of the depressing effect and strong typhoid tendency. There was also a tendency for the fever to run on to the fifth day, instead of terminating on the third, as it ought. Quinine was given in only one case, and in that had no effect upon the continuance of the fever. This patient was supposed to be ill with the Chagres fever.

THE EPIDEMIC OF 1873.

Still more fruitful in lessons is the history of the epidemic of 1873. The second paper upon yellow fever in the Marine Hospital report treats of this epidemic. The article occupies forty pages, and is contributed by Frank W. Reilly, M. D. Dr. Reilly was detailed to prepare the report in obedience to a resolution of Congress passed a year ago last Winter. It is impossible, of course, to give in the limits of a newspaper article more than a fragment of this long paper; but a few of the more generally interesting facts, gathered almost at random from the document, especially such facts as may aid in comprehending and measuring the present danger, which it must be confessed is not to be lightly disregarded, deserve consideration.

Much of the terror inspired by yellow fever is due to the mystery which conceals its origin and progress. In 1873 it was the cause of 3,397 deaths in the United States. During the same period of the year in which it prevailed, there occurred from the group of malarial fevers 9,200 deaths, and yet there was no panic in any city on account of these latter fevers; while in several large cities, and indeed throughout a large portion of the country, business was paralyzed and commerce almost suspended by the lesser ravages of "Yellow Jack." In respect to the popular fear inspired, yellow fever and cholera are near cousins. From the beginning to the end of the cholera epidemic in 1873 it caused 3,825 deaths, while during the same period there died 20,000 persons, in round numbers, from diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera infantum. It is not even known that the annual death-rate is materially increased by these dreaded scourges.

PREVENTIVE SANITARY MEASURES.

The only practical lesson taught by the epidemic of 1873 is summed up in two words: *General sanitation.* In this are included thorough cleanliness, pure air, unpolluted water, wholesome food, and individual hygiene. "No partial exclusion will suffice to prevent an explosion when the mine is ready, as it was in Memphis and in Shreveport, for months before the spark was applied. And no multiplication of the spark will create an explosion where the explosive elements are absent, as was abundantly proved at Mobile and at New-Orleans." No measures can prevent the introduction of yellow fever germs along the coast between Key West and Brownsville. "Once introduced into a community living under the semi-tropical sun of a Southern Summer, with defective sewerage, imperfect scavenging, polluted water supply, neglected cloacæ, and *invidia absit*, with the lowered moral as well as physical tone these conditions inevitably produce, an epidemic of yellow fever is no more to be wondered at than is any other natural result the effect of a sufficient cause." The truth of the foregoing remarks upon the importance of general sanitary measures and individual carefulness of general health is well shown by a comparison between the experience of New-Orleans and Memphis.

THE EXPERIENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In New-Orleans the first case of yellow fever occurred on the 4th of July. Whether it originated from germs which had survived from the previous season or from germs freshly imported from Cuba is undetermined. The disease was, however, supposed to have been brought to the city by the Spanish bark Valparaiso, from Havana. The next case was on the river steamer Belle Lee, which lay about 100 feet from the Valparaiso. However the disease originated, one vessel after another became infected, and all efforts to keep the city free from invasion proved futile. In July there were 8 cases, of which 5 died. During August there were 40 cases, with 29 deaths. The greatest mortality was in September, when the number of cases was 183, with 108 deaths; in October there were 135 cases, and 70 deaths; and in November 22 cases, with 14 deaths. During the season the entire number of cases was 388, of which 226 were fatal—a mortality of over 58 per cent.

THE CARNIVAL OF DEATH AT MEMPHIS.

Yellow fever reached Memphis in August, and began its ravages in a low, flat portion of the city, near the river, called "Happy Hollow." The disease was communicated by the Bee, a steamer from New-Orleans. It spread from house to house without its true character being recognized. In this way it obtained a firm foothold before it met with any resistance. About a month after its first appearance in the city yellow fever was declared to have become epidemic. In seven weeks, out of a population reduced to 20,000 by the flight of all who could get away, 1,800 died. Another authority claims that no more than 15,000 people slept in the city at night, and of that number at least 7,000 had the fever. The lowest estimate of the rate of mortality is twenty-five per cent.

In New-Orleans, a city of near 200,000 inhabitants, 388 cases of fever, against 7,000 cases in Memphis, with less than 50,000 people! And New-Orleans, too, exposed, by its more southern situation, to far greater danger. There must be some fact by which this great difference can be explained. If yellow fever could be successfully combated in New-Orleans in 1873, why not in other cities in other years? Dr. Reilly, from whose report these facts are taken, finds in the sanitary condition of the two cities, and in the means with which the pestilence was fought against by the local authorities, a contrast which he thinks conveys the needed lesson.

LESSONS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

Since 1854 the sanitary condition of New-Orleans has been gradually improved, and during the military occupation it was in better condition than any city had ever before been seen on the continent. Efforts have been made to hold the advantage then gained. When the fever threatened, great credit is given to the Board of Health for its energy and persistence in placing the city in the best possible condition to meet the attack. Never was disinfection before undertaken upon so extensive a scale. Crude carbolic acid was sprinkled by hand sprinkling-pots at the rate of about twenty gallons to every hundred square yards. This was repeated at intervals of from five to ten days. It was by such vigorous measures that New-Orleans was saved the horrors of Memphis.

In Memphis, it was not till two months after the disease was introduced that the Board of Health was reorganized and made ready for general work. The day was already past, and night was come wherein the board could do no work. One of the local papers gave the following account of the sanitary condition of the city:

> "We have no system of sewerage in Memphis, and the necessary consequence is that the filth of the city is left to take care of itself. Our sanitary police consists, for the most part, of some half dozen of the chain-gang, who occasionally do little more than emancipate the confined odors of the kennels of Main street, and give wings to imprisoned effluvia. Our alleys and obscure streets are left to the rag-pickers, to porcine and canine scavengers, to cleanse them of their superfluous foulness, and, were it not for the rains of pitying heaven, would of themselves give abundant employment to our undertakers and grave-diggers. And yet these are the least of the objectionable features touching the violation of the laws of hygiene in Memphis. Nearly every family in the city is dependent upon a cistern for its supply of water; nearly every cistern is in the same yard, in close proximity to, and generally in a direct geographical line with, the privy. No intelligent man need be told of the percolative and absorbent qualities of the earth, and no Memphian need be reminded of the difficulty of finding cistern water in the city free from the impurities of animalculæ, induced by decomposition."

In Shreveport, where the conditions were even more favorable to the spread of fever than in Memphis, the devastation was proportionately greater. Mobile followed the example of New-Orleans, and, though the fever was repeatedly introduced, prevented the disease from becoming epidemic, except in small portions of the city. It is impossible for one to read the history of the yellow fever epidemic of 1873 without being deeply impressed with the truthfulness of the conclusion reached by Dr. Reilly, that in sanitary efforts lies all there is of promise for the future in dealing with yellow fever. Nor does the evidence seem less conclusive that, by proper efforts, the ravages of the disease may be greatly limited, if not wholly prevented.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The new Inman steam-ship City of Berlin, which left Liverpool on April 29 and Queenstown on April 30, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by three days.

DR. HALL'S NEW CHURCH.

THE DEDICATORY SERVICES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—A COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF WORSHIP—THE PASTOR'S OPENING SERMON—THE GLORY OF THE LORD IN HIS HOUSE—THE MEANING OF THIS—A MINISTER'S SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE.

The new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Hall is Pastor, was yesterday solemnly dedicated in presence of a congregation that filled every portion of the spacious building. It stands at the north-west corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. The style of architecture, so far as the interior of the edifice is concerned, is early English. The building fronts 100 feet on Fifth avenue, and 200 feet on Fifty-fifth street. The front on Fifth avenue is flanked by two towers. That at the south-east corner has a base 30 feet square, and when the spire is completed it will rise to an altitude of 300 feet. The north-east tower will be 160 feet high. The principal entrances are on Fifth avenue, between these towers. They lead into a vestibule, and thence into the auditorium. The vestibule is 45 feet 7 inches long by 16 feet 6 inches wide, and the main floor of the auditorium is 100 feet deep by 85 feet wide. The height of the ceiling is 60 feet. An elliptical form has been preserved in the construction of the auditorium, which has seating capacity for about 2,000 persons. The arrangements as to ventilation and acoustic properties are excellent, and the minister's desk may be seen from any part of the building. Besides the main entrances, there are three entrances in Fifty-fifth street, as well as one in each of the towers. All these are double door-ways, and they give ready means of ingress and egress for a large congregation. There are two lesser towers on Fifty-fifth street, which serve the purposes of air-shafts. The air is taken at the top of these towers, and is distributed through the church by ingenious ventilating contrivances, the building being absolutely free of drafts. The lighting is effected by forty-nine traceried windows. Twenty-four of these are over the galleries, twenty-four smaller ones under them, and there is besides a large window at the east end. The air with which the church is ventilated is drawn down through the tower by an iron fan seven feet in diameter. The fan runs at a rate of 220 revolutions a minute, and this speed gives a delivering capacity of 30,000 cubic feet of air in the same time. By means of this apparatus a volume of air can be thrown into the church which renews the atmosphere in some fifteen minutes. All this great volume of air, however, can be applied to the purposes of ventilation without creating any noticeable current. The cellar of the church is applied altogether to purposes of heating and ventilation. Nine thousand feet of steam-pipes form a net-work on the ceiling of the cellar, and the air is made to pass over them, and is so heated when it is desirable to warm the building. Cold air is forced into the building at an altitude of fifty feet above the auditorium. Besides the church proper, all the other necessary buildings are provided. There is a large hall at the rear of the principal building, and behind that is the chapel. Its dimensions are 75 by 45 feet, and the ceiling is 25 feet high. There is a gallery on one side, and when necessary the extent of the lecture-room may be increased by throwing into it two ladies' parlors. The Sunday-school room is over the lecture-room, and its dimensions are the same. There are also rooms for the minister, the Trustees, the sexton and his family, as well as several class-rooms and a commodious library. The exterior of the building is faced with New-Jersey stone, and all the wood work of the auditorium is of polished ash. Some portions of it are beautifully carved. The organ and gallery for the choir are situated at the back of the minister's desk, on a level with the gallery.

The dedication services were set down for 11 o'clock, but an hour earlier large crowds were in waiting round the principal entrances, while others sought admission at the private doors. In a little while the portion of Fifth avenue in the vicinity of the church was crowded with carriages. As soon as the doors were opened, both the regular congregation and visitors poured into the church, and very soon every seat was occupied. The exercises were exceedingly simple. They consisted of the usual morning service, a prayer of dedication by Rev. Dr. S. J. Wilson, of Allegheny Seminary, Pennsylvania, Moderator of the General Assembly; a sermon by the Pastor, the reading of portions of the Scriptures, and the singing of specially selected hymns by the congregation. Rev. Dr. Hall offered prayer, and then the hymn "Before Jehovah's awful throne" was sung. The effect of so many voices singing in perfect unison was very fine. Dr. Hall next read a portion of the Scriptures, including Exodus xxix., 31, xl., 34, a part of 1 Kings viii., and from the New Testament the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. The Moderator of the General Assembly then led the congregation in devotions, first offering the prayer of dedication, and then reading the second hymn "Son of God, to Thee we bow."

Dr. Hall next made the customary announcements, after which he invited his hearers to a consideration of the First Book of Kings, viii., 11. "The glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord." The glory, he said, that filled the tabernacle, as they read in the Book of Exodus, was a cloud which was present to the sense of the people. But it was so overpowering on the senses of those who stood by that they were unable to continue thier ministrations, for the glory of the Lord filled the house of the Lord. Between the Jewish temple and those of to-day there were many points of contrast beside those of mere magnificence and cost. The Hebrews had but one temple, and they could not build up another. One nation, one law, one temple, was the old prescribed order of things. That was not so with us. The temple in which they were was one of many such houses in the City and neighborhood. They ought to rejoice when the Lord set up a new temple. There could be no rivalry in the church while Jesus Christ was present, no more than there could be between the stars in the heavens. The temple at Jerusalem was built by royal means, by men of war and men of peace who shadowed forth Christ's glory. It was not so with us. Our temples, said the preacher, have been erected by the people and for the people. Some of their own in estimating their share of responsibility of erecting that building in which they worshiped had calculated with a great generosity, had acted with a largeness of heart and of hand which was not likely to be soon forgotten by their fellow-worshipers. The house in Jerusalem was meant only for symbolic worship. They had to look forward to something which was yet to be done, and all the importance and value of that worship was only in relation to something which was yet to be done. Not so in their own case. Their worship was on the basis of facts already accomplished. It was not worship in symbol, it was worship in truth. The fullness of the revelation of God was given to us in the New Testament. The ministrations in the Jewish temple were to be conducted by special persons, who were hereditary in their office. They were consecrated for the purpose. They monopolized the service, and the people were excluded. Not so here. All of them were to worship here. But although there were those distinctions between the Jewish temple and theirs of to-day, yet there was enough in common between them to make it eminently proper to study this subject. We should, he said, get some distinct idea of what was meant by the glory of the Lord; what was meant by filling the house with the glory of the Lord, and finally, what was the advantage of filling the house with the Lord's glory. First, what was meant by the glory of the Lord? The cloud that was visible to the senses of the Hebrews was not Jehovah, but it indicated His presence. That indication of His presence was not new with this people. It meant that He was not there by His natural presence merely, but that He was there for a purpose, to dwell in the midst of them. That was the meaning of the cloud being visible to the eye. It was not an entirely new transaction with the Hebrew people. It had been so with Abraham and so with Moses, and it was so with the Hebrews in later times. Stiff of neck, stolid, unbelieving, often hard of heart, they needed to be led and guided, and so the pillar of cloud went before. But when they came into the place prepared for them the cloud filled the house of the Lord. We, he said, do not now need such a manifestation as this. Prophecy had been fulfilled, and miracles had done in the New Testament time what these manifestations had done in the old. Jesus Christ had been with us, and had filled the world with evidences of his presence with Christian religion and Christian civilization. He had left us a promise, which looked backward to the Old Testament and looked forward to the New. He had promised that Pentecost would come, and in fulfillment of that promise tongues of fire had come down to indicate to the people that the glory of the Lord was to be the word of the Lord. This was what was meant by the manifestation of the glory of God in his house, not the Deity as such, but God in Christ, God in His relation to us, dwelling with us, making us His people, keeping us His own. When we asked for God's glory, we asked that He would reveal Himself in relation to us as a God with whom we could be in covenant and who could take us and make us His children. In the second place, could the house be filled with God's glory? It was, said the preacher, the higher kind of glory that reached to human intellects that touched the human heart and transformed and transfigured it, and so when we look for God's glory to fill His house, we look for souls there. Jesus Christ came down among us. He spoke men's language; He bore their burdens; He wore their sorrows; to the weakness of man He united the omnipotence of the Almighty, thus giving the highest and most complete testimony of God's infinite good will to man, and of his clemency and tenderness. When we know this, know this God in Christ, in the highest sense is his house filled with God's glory. No ceremonies could so indicate it. Not pealing organs, not long flowing processions, not all such things put together could so indicate the presence of God's glory as the living, loving, believing soul in relation to the Almighty. Now, if we will think of it, this is the philosophy, if we must have philosophy in matters of such great import, of the preaching of Christ; for we see that those who did not know Christ do not know the last and highest demonstration of God's love. Can we have any doubt of how much of the Lord God Almighty's glory and goodness we see? The glory that fills His house is not a fixed and definite quantity. This glory is in Christendom not in heathendom; one man may have more of it than another, and a man may have more of it at one time than another. And here he asked that he might be permitted to say that so long as he had the privilege of preaching from this desk he would be distinctly and emphatically a preacher of Christ. He asked their prayers that he might be held up and sustained in his effort to do that which was the approved choice of his judgment; that he might be simply a preacher of Jesus Christ; that he might not strive after the arts of the logician or rhetorician, or seek to become a painter in fine words. They might not always like his meaning—he prayed God they might—but they must have no doubt as to what was meant. He desired that there might be no doubt about the message. He wished to add another thought, and it was that God's glory was the great dignity of the Church of Christ. They should make much of the ministry and of the Church only on the ground on which the Lord Himself made much of them, not on the ground of any lineal succession. They should rest their claim to the dignity of the Church on the function of the Church herself, that is to be a witness of the truth. She was to bear testimony to man concerning God, and to hold out her hands to Him and bring Him into her bosom. This was her dignity, this her glory, and woe was the day when the claims of the Church rested on any other ground than this on which the Lord Himself had placed them. Dr. Hall spoke briefly on the advantage of having God's house filled with His glory, and at the conclusion of his sermon offered prayer. The hymn "Great King of Glory, Come" was then sung, and the morning services terminated with the Doxology.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock there was a further service, when a sermon was preached by the Moderator of the General Assembly. At the evening service, addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Adams, and Paxton.

KENTUCKY LOVERS.

THEY ELOPE FROM A CIRCUS, FLEE IN A FREIGHT-CAR, HIDE IN A CELLAR, ARE MARRIED JUST IN TIME TO ESCAPE CAPTURE, AND FINALLY RECEIVE THE BLESSING OF THE CRUEL FATHER.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, April 6.

England had her Gretna Green, and Kentucky has her Cincinnati. The last victims of their own folly and Tom Gettier's delegated powers are Grant G. Sutherland and Lucy E. Anderson, of Winchester, Ky. Grant is only twenty-one, and Lucy eighteen, but both were old enough to fall in love with each other. Both are rich, and, besides, good-looking. Indeed, Lucy is one of the prettiest brunettes of that far-famed region of beautiful women—the Blue Grass region—and that's what ailed Grant. Lucy's stern pa-ri-ent vetoed Grant's suit. Three times did Grant ask for fair Lucy's hand, and then he rebelled. Plans of elopement were carefully laid out, and afterward successfully executed, as will appear from the sequel. Lucy has been going to school all Winter at Winchester. Last Monday, when a circus spread its canvas in the village, the girls all went to see the "lion and the wild kangaroo." Grant and two other young men (his brother and cousin) were also at the circus, according to the terms of the agreement. During the excitement incident to an elephant race or something of that sort, Lucy and two of her most intimate girl associates, of whom one was Grant's sister, stepped down and out without their movements being noticed by the other girls. Grant and his two friends met the three girls outside of the tent, when all six got into a spring wagon, and started for Lexington. At Lexington they took refuge in the house of one of Lucy's friends, and well that they did, for the old gentleman thundered into town right in their wake. He traced them to the house, where they were hid in the cellar, and with some policemen made diligent search, but without avail. All that day did the six refugees keep dark in their friend's cellar, while the obdurate parent set a watch on the depots. Toward evening the conductor of a freight train on the Kentucky Central Road was communicated with and bribed to lend a helping hand. In the darkness that followed the runaway parties were transferred to a box car, locked in, and soon found themselves bumping along toward the goal of their happiness with the other cattle. They arrived in Covington at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and chartered an express wagon with a cover to it to smuggle them to the Gibson House, where they expected to find a balm in Gilead for their palpitating hearts. Mr. McGlossom, the gentlemanly clerk on duty, is a young man, and could readily sympathize with the young people, who had come such a distance under so many difficulties. He therefore conveyed the bridegroom to Tom Gettier's house, where a license was procured. By 7 o'clock the deed was done, and "Grant G. Sutherland and wife" was standing on the register in a bold, clear, victorious hand. The last words of the clergyman pronouncing them man and wife had hardly dropped from his lips when the telegraph clicked, "Stop the wedding." Too late! Last night a "mutual friend" from the home of the young couple came up, and brought with him the "Bless you, my children," of Lucy's relenting father, and also—which was best of all—enough money to pay expenses. They will return to Winchester to-morrow. Meanwhile great preparations are being made by Lucy's parents for a grand reception which will welcome the runaways' return.

THE VICTORY IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The Republican victory in Indianapolis on Tuesday is greatly rejoiced over. The *Journal* of that city, in its issue for the following day, says: "The most exciting and warmly-contested election ever held in this city has resulted in a grand Republican triumph. Controlling as they did all the machinery of the city government and the resources of the city treasury, it seemed almost incredible that the Democracy should not carry the election. To these powerful resources they added a desperate determination and a reckless disregard of consequences in the means they used. But all was of no avail. The people have proven themselves too strong for the politicians, and yesterday's result is a new evidence of the inherent strength of popular government. We have elected our Mayor and the whole city ticket by decisive majorities. Unfortunately we do not carry the City Council. That body will stand eleven Republicans to fifteen Democrats, and this will give them the control of the treasury, the Police, and the Fire Department for another year. But the result of yesterday shows that on anything like a fair election, the city is largely Republican, and leaves no doubt of our ability to clean out the Democracy on the next round. This handsome victory is mainly due to the untiring efforts of brave Republicans who stood at the polls and worked all day to secure it. After these, the public thanks are due to the Central Committee and the Ward Committees. And if it can be done without an appearance of assumption, we will add that something is due to the *Journal*, which has taken occasion to refer to city politics several times during the last few weeks."

A SEAL IN A STRANGE PLACE.

The Watertown (Jefferson County) *Times*, of the 5th inst., says: "J. F. Flanders, of Chaumont, brought to the city last night a seal which he caught May 4 in a trap-net in Chaumont Bay. The animal weighs eighty-four pounds, and is four feet and one inch long. Mr. Flanders was out in a boat, taking up his net, when he felt it jerk unusually, and supposed he had got a large fish. Directly the seal appeared, put its paws on the edge of the boat, and gazed on the fisherman with its almost human eyes. He had never seen such an animal before, and knew not what it was. He struck it with an ax, and it plunged into the water again, but immediately returned and tried to climb into the boat. Then Mr. Flanders hit it another blow which killed it. This is the third seal which has been caught in Chaumont Bay. One was secured about five years ago, and another about ten years ago. How the three got there is a subject for speculation. They could not have made their way up the rapids of the St. Lawrence, but they might have come from the northern regions down the Ottawa River, or, possibly, been locked through the canal."

A SAD CASE.

There is in Groton, Vt., a son of Timothy Emdry, who is reduced by long-continued disease to the merest skeleton. He is twenty-five years old, and will not weigh more than twenty-five or thirty pounds. He was apparently healthy until about nine years of age, since which time he has been gradually growing deformed; his knees are drawn up to his breast, and his hands to his shoulders, and remain there immovable; his whole length is not more than thirty-three inches; excepting his face, he looks scarcely human. A film is grown over his eyes, and he is blind.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Atherton Wales, of Randolph, Mass., which was presented for probate on Wednesday, contains bequests of $1,000 to the Seamen's Friend Society, $4,000 each to the American Home Missionary Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $3,000 each to the American Bible Society and American Education Society, $1,000 to the Foreign and Christian Union, and $5,000 to be divided among these societies on the death of his wife.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

THIRD SERMON BY REV. R. HEBER NEWTON.

THE HISTORICAL CHRIST AS IMPUGNED BY SCIENTIFIC CRITICISM—THE CONFLICT ONLY WITH THE BIBLE OF AN IRRATIONAL, WHIMSICAL SUPERSTITION—THE STRIFE OF AN ICONOCLAST BREAKING DOWN IDOLS TO MAKE WAY FOR A MORE SPIRITUAL RELIGION—CHRISTIAN ETHICS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRECEPTS OF JESUS—THE IDEAS OF CHRISTIANITY STUDIED BY SIDE LIGHTS FOR THE FIRST TIME—TEACHINGS OF JESUS ANTICIPATED IN GERM IF NOT IN FLOWER AND FRUITAGE—THE FORM OF JESUS THE CHRIST LOOMS LARGER THAN EVER HERETOFORE—STILL HE INSPIRES OUR HIGHEST LIFE—UPON HIM STILL OUR SECUREST INSTITUTIONS REST.

Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, in Forty-eighth street, west of Sixth avenue, delivered the third sermon in the course upon science and religion yesterday morning, his subject being "The Historical Christ as Impugned by Scientific Criticism." Subjoined is a full text of his discourse:

> He saith unto them. But whom say ye that I am? And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God.—Matt. xvi: 15, 16.

In considering the alleged conflict existing between science and religion, we have thus far examined the position of science relatively to theology and the Bible. Science has come in conflict with the dogmatic teaching of the Church, but only because theology has been by force of circumstances lifted into an illegitimate despotic authority, an absolute divine right over the reason, from which it is slow to descend to the function of constitutional ruler of the Church's thought by the suffrages of reason. With theology as the Church's philosophy of the religious intuitions and of the historical facts of Christianity cannot conflict, save in the necessary friction by which the facts it gathers from all quarters, furnishing new data, correct old theories, enlarge our conceptions, and thus subserve the guidance of that Spirit who leadeth into all truth. With the inner kernel of the faith theology evolves into a sacred philosophy, science cannot collide. Their planes are not coincident. Science has come into conflict with the Bible, but only with the Bible of an irrational, unhistorical, unscriptural superstition; a book, in its literal form, received as dropped from the skies, issued directly from God, homogeneously authenticated and indorsed by God Himself, the Divine infallibility in every statement, the Divine truth in every utterance, an authoritative revelation upon every matter of history and science alluded to within its pages. The Bible as the record, providentially ordered and guarded, of the revelation of God Himself, His will, character, and relationships, and of the character thus reflected upon man, his whence, what, and whether, made to a nation specially chosen to receive these spiritual and moral truths by continuous inspirations of the Spirit of God, enabled to become the organ of this progressive revelation, trained for this supreme function in the education of the world, that through Israel the righteousness of God might be shown unto mankind—the Bible as the history of this revelation, the stored-up life and light that illumined the minds of Psalmists and prophets, and stirred their souls with the breath of God, the far-off words from which still vibrate upon our souls as the very voice of God, guiding, cheering, purifying, saving men—cannot be touched by science. Science cannot take the bench to try this case. The Bible stands our witness before other faculties than those which verify physical phenomena. The book that supremely vocalizes the inarticulate whispers of the soul, the soul will own the word of God. With the religion of the Church and the religion of the Bible, as Dean Alford designated these schools into which Christianity separates, science is thus seen to stand in conflict in so far as they have each claimed to be coincident with the Christian religion. It is the strife of the iconoclast breaking down idols to make way for a more spiritual religion. But may not the faith fall with the idols? Our religion is other than either theology or the Bible. Within each it looms up larger than either.

THE SCIENCE OF COMPARATIVE RELIGION.

The science of comparative religion, the study of which co-ordinates the different religions of earth, best defines Christianity—the religion of the Christ. It founds itself upon the character, teaching, and work of Jesus; and out of these historical facts it builds its belief in the person and mission of Jesus—the Christ of God; the historical revelation of God in humanity perfected, embodied in a man, ideal of manhood, mirror of God, Son of man, Son of God. Its doctrines are the developed corollaries of the faith. Its Bible is the historical witness to faith—the photographed visions of that face of God mirroring itself more and more in the spirit of man, till it stands forth in visibility, God manifest in the flesh. It professes to be the fruition of Judaism by the realization in Jesus of the historic development in Israel of the conception of a divine humanity, one divine as God, human as man, the form into which all the aspirations and yearnings, the visions and dreams, the revelations of God and the disclosures of self, gradually crystallized; the form looming up over every King who reigned in righteousness, but failed to order society into peace and purity; out of every prophet who spake the Word of God to men, but failed to so inspire men that the inbreathed life should voice the whispers of the soul into the Word of God; back of every priest who lifted up the worship of men to God and signed to men their reconciliation with God, but failed to keep that worship in the spirit and in truth, so that men's own spirits should commune with God, men's own consciences ratify the peace of God; the one realizing a larger humanness than any hero or saint, shadowing God more clearly than Moses or David or Isaiah—the hope of the people Israel. It professes to take up and fulfill all ethnic religions, by the perfect utterance in Jesus of the best morality and faith of every nation; by the coming of one who answers the vague longings of every people, meets the felt wants of the conscience everywhere, interprets the partial truths of the world, realizes that which, with all men, was by few men discerned or realized—the light to lighten the Gentiles, the desire of all nations. Its creed is the confession of Jesus as the Christ. Its Church is the organization nucleating around Him. Christian ethics are the development of the precepts of Jesus. Christian civilization, political and social, is the outworkings of the principles of Jesus. The individual Christian life is the life of that Christ in us. The question thrust upon every man is the word of Jesus—"whom sayest thou that I, the Son of Man, am?"

Our religion is Christ. Our faith will bear all transformations that lean to this central belief. "Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God." If from any source the fog gathers over the lineaments of that face into which we have worshipfully looked, seeing God, our religion loses its light of life. If the iconoclasm which pulls down the idols we have made out of our theology and our Bible, endangers the form of the Christ who has stood upon the Church and the Scriptures, it would be not reconstruction but destruction. If this age which blots out life with question marks draws its sign of doubt over Jesus, we are sure of nothing. A direct collision, such as has taken place between science on the one hand and theology and the Bible on the other, is out of the question with reference to the form of the Christ. It is the indirect influence of science which is bringing about the present questioning of the reality of that divine personage. This doubt is the secret burrowing of the spirit born of science beneath the religious intuitions, and the historical records on which this supernatural figure lifts itself for our homage. In so far as that doubt undermines the great religious instincts of mankind, we shall try to follow it next Sunday. The fall of Christian faith in that mine is the collapse of all religion. In so far as that doubt honeycombs the historical record of Jesus, we must follow it as we may to-day.

THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT AND METHODS.

The scientific spirit and methods are creating new realms of knowledge, are recreating old spheres. The careful search for facts, their patient collation, the inductive reasoning from these substantial data, the rigid testing of all theories by these ascertained facts, carried into history, are working an unparalleled revolution. Annals and romances are changing to philosophies. Criticism, as a study in the sphere of literature, is emulating the sisterhood of science in its prodigies. Microscopic study is reconstructing the past. As a boy, I had scarcely finished *Rollins' Ancient History*, when, taking up *Rawlinson's Herodotus*, then just out, I found my year's hard work upon the venerable dry as dust, manuscript charts of contemporaneous history of the world, and all, way up in a balloon. Grecian and Roman history familiar to all, first underwent this disintegration and reconstruction. The new-born zest for knowledge then led to the exploration of the remains of more ancient civilizations. Egyptologists opened the tombs of the Nile Valley and gave us the key to the hieroglyphs by which the records of that mighty nation have been unsealed. Orientalists have brought to light the literature of India and made its contents familiar to us. Assyriologists are doing the same work upon the archives of the hoary Chaldean civilization. The result of the research brought to bear on these discoveries shows itself in the sphere of religious criticism in two ways. Directly as the result of the yet novel acquaintance we have thus gained with the actual religions of the world, and indirectly as the lateral issue of the evanishing of so much that was fanciful and marvelous in the ancient histories, our Christian records have suffered.

THE IDEAS OF CHRISTIANITY COMPARED.

The ideas of Christianity are brought into comparison with the ideas of other religions, and the historical personage of its founder is brought into comparison with the marvelous personages of other histories.

1. The ideas of Christianity are now for the first time studied in side lights. We never held the key to physiology till we could frame a comparative physiology. We are now forming a comparative religionism with startling effects. The fact is forcing itself upon the Church that Christianity does not hold all moral and religious truth. It is being demonstrated that outside of Christendom it is not outer darkness. There is light of the same constituted elements, though of weaker power. The archives of the religions of earth are disclosing the genealogy of our ethical and religious ideas. Truths we had thought strangers upon the earth till the Christian era we find long antedating it. The teachings of Jesus are anticipated in germ if not in flower and fruitage. His sayings strike out affiliations in the words of Buddha and Confucius, in the writings of the Avesta and the Book of the Dead. The notion of an original, *i. e.*, a novel revelation exclusive and special in Jesus, does not bear examination. Facts gainsay it. The Church taught men to look upon all these pagan religions as what it was pleased to call "Natural Religions." Criticism outside the Church accepted the definition, so completely falling in with its own scientific prepossession. It studies them as the products of the religious faculty. It finds in the physical environment of the different nations their determining factors. It accounts for them all as the efflorescence of the emotions and ideas awakened in superstitious minds by nature. Into the superficiality of this I do not enter now, as that would be anticipating next Sunday's subject. But thus rendering its account of these religions, with the sanction of the Church for calling them natural religions, our criticism turns upon Christianity itself. The prepossession against the supernatural is confirmed by the similarity of its ideas to those of the pagan religions. It, too, is but one of the changing phases of the religious instinct. Its peculiarities and excellencies are accounted for naturally. It was the product of a unique epoch. Assyria, Persia, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, India, and Greece mingled ideas beneath the sway of Rome. Never before had there been such an interchange of thoughts. The epoch was the confluence of ancient religions. The Pantheon in Rome symbolized the cosmopolitanism of belief growing out of this universal association. Life beat fast and free. Expectation ran high. There were natural omens of the birth of somewhat great. The cloudy zones commingling, the atmosphere was charged with electricity. A spark enkindled the world. The age was pregnant with a religion as cosmopolitan as the Empire. Christianity was ready for the birth. It came forth in the Galilean Jesus.

THE EXAGGERATED NOTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

Eliminating the animus that may be put into such language, the wonder is that there should be anything in it to trouble us. There never could have been but for the exaggerated notion of Christianity given forth by the Church, as every exaggeration is a caricature. Upon her who ought to have known better and taught more rationally rests, as in every phase of this conflict, the greater responsibility. Could Christianity be an unnatural religion? Must it not have grown out of its moral environment? Could it ever have come into the world as an historical religion except through continuity with its past, affiliation with its present? Must it not have rooted in the prior ages—gathered from the surrounding epoch that which could be assimilated into its own perfect life? Could it mean anything except as a resultant of humanity's experience? Could the supreme utterance of God be spelled out except from the alphabet of religion? Could He who came to reveal the Father who had been educating man have brought novel truths? Must not his words have vocalized the whispered thoughts breathed within men, in all ages, have articulated the broken utterances of men's souls everywhere. Must not the teachings of every teacher sent from God, the aspirations of every soul inspired by God, the cries of every spirit feeling after God? Every pure and noble, true and beautiful sentiment of every religion, has been taken up and perfected in Him? Could he thus come ripening into fulness every truth, except in the fulness of time, in the convergence of ages, the confluence of races? The naturalness of Christianity is its strongest claim to supernaturalness. It is so essentially human that it argues nearness to the source of humanity. True, the naturalness of a religion may be taken to mean its undivineness. But this is merely the interpretation put upon it by the men who own no God in nature, no eternal spirit in man. He who looks up to God will not wonder to find religion a natural product. To him all nature is supernatural, all life divine, the spirit of man inbreathed and illumined by the spirit of God. Religion will be to him the effervescence of man's nature into the consciousness of God. The historical rootings of Christianity are its strongest claim to being the fruition of history, the world's religion. To have come unpreparedly would have been to come, if possible, uselessly; the premature blossom gathering itself into no fruitage. But to have come preparedly must have been to come sucking up all anterior life of leaf and branch and stock and root into the blossom which embodies all. The historical development in Judaism of the conception of God and man, whose birth into realization was in Jesus, has always been felt to be the proof of divineness. The orderly evolution of Israel's life into the Christ is the core prophecy on which the Church has rested so much of its evidence.

THE LATERAL ROOTINGS IN OTHER RELIGIONS.

The lateral rootings in other religions are what we should of necessity find in the universal religion. "The true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," rising upon the world in righteousness, must have shown itself the same light which, in broken, fitful gleams, shone in upon Hindu and Buddhist, Egyptian and Grecian. Originality could not be the stamp of the Christ. That which was thus to have been expected to find. A noble Christ sun passage in the Vedas meanders off into unintelligibility or puerility. It is a broken beam of the light rifting the darkness. It is a sentence of the Word half caught. Everywhere light enough to guide men into obedience to the laws of God, truth enough to order lives in goodness and purity—everywhere that light waiting for fuller flooding, that truth reaching out unto the larger knowledge given in Jesus the Christ. Every truth of every teacher emergent in Jesus, ennobled, purified, perfected, its errors eliminated, its partialness supplemented. How could the Church have studied the prophetical writings and not seen Israel pregnant with a faith and worship as large as humanity? Christianity cannot, then, be an exclusive religion. That were to deny itself. It was not so preached by Paul, the world's evangelist. He interpreted Grecian mythology by Christ. He did not deny its faith as falsehood, denounce its worship as homage to demons. He owned the religiousness of pagan worship, the reality of pagan virtue. On Mars Hill he cast down no statue, overturned no altar. He told the Greeks there what they had meant by the Athena, crowning the Acropolis, spirit of wisdom inspiring men to noble lives, by the sons of the gods coming down to help and save them, by the homage paid to their divinities. "Whom, ye ignorantly worship Him declare I unto you." Christ verified their beliefs even as He resolved their doubts. The worst heresy ever bred in the Church is the heresy of the contentious, dogmatic, selfish orthodoxy which affirms that Christianity is an exclusive religion; that God is the God of the Christians, but not of the Pagan; that there is one true faith—that pronounced by the Church—and all the other beliefs of the earth are lies; that there is one true worship—that offered by the Church—and that all the other worshipings of men are but homages to demons; that there is one true virtue—that lived by Christians—and that all the seeming virtues of heathendom are unrealities. Out of this monster error has swarmed the progeny which preys upon the Church's vitals to-day. She sends to India with its venerable religions in which multitudes of God's children have lived in goodness and died in hope, not to interpret and fulfil, but to deny and destroy; and failing, doubts the reality of her own belief. She turns upon Christendom and spends her energies in civil war, church against church, sect against sect, party against party, while the world festers and decays till the stench of the corruption sickens her soul, and in affright she cries out, Where is now our God?

THE OLD EXPERIENCE UPON US ONCE MORE.

The old experience seems to be upon us once more. Since we will not learn ourselves, we shall be taught by the scourge of fear that which will at last lift us above all fear into the earth-encompassing fulness of that light which lighteth every man, which cometh into the world seen by us to be the radiation of the Sun of Righteousness there with healing on his wings. This, then, we may claim to be the uniqueness of the Christian ideas, that they negate no other beliefs that have proven themselves inspired by inspiring; that they are in contrast with no morality which has ordered men's lives into purity and peace; that they coalesce with the true, the beautiful, and the good wherever found, by whomsoever taught; that they precipitate the noxious elements of every belief, every code of conduct; that they supplement every defectiveness and partiality; that they recombine the whole in harmonious fulness, saying over again in clearer, fuller utterance every word of God, spoken by every teacher sent from God, and so declare Him who thus inspires all religions, the teacher of the teachers. When our liberal friends place upon the lecterns of their churches—if they will allow the term—such a collection of the choice passages from the Scriptures of the nations as that Mr. Conway has with such skill of selection and arrangement given us in his sacred anthology, this eclectic lectionary need not shock us. Do not we, who sit at the feet of Jesus, own these "other masters" as the prophets of that God who, at the last days, hath spoken unto us by His Son, and rejoicingly read in their words the syllables of the Word now made flesh? Is it not for us, too, a cause of profoundest thankfulness that we can escape from beneath that incubus of horror which palsied the heart of the Church when, looking full upon heathendom, it could see no traces of the light of God, could see only the outer darkness of the uncovenanted mercies, and force itself to believe that the God revealed in Christ had through successive generations consigned into its being hundreds of millions of creatures made in His image, destined for immortal life, but in the determination of their lot made by their Heavenly Father ordained to live and die without the light which could save their souls from everlasting death? We, too, may learn of any of the words which have proceeded out of the mouth of God, by which men have lived. Only we scarcely think it wise in ordering our lectionary to go back from the classic writings to the primer. We think that a better education for the people which concentrates study upon the master's pages, than that which diffuses it among the lesser writers of the school. Nay, we ask whether we, who stand upon the basis of the Church's faith in Jesus the Christ, do not hold a position as liberal as that of the freest of free religionists who still believes in the difference between good and evil, right and wrong; and more truly that of a scientific religion, in that since by the facts of the case Christianity generalizes all religions, fulfills all moralities. We place it in the key-stone of the arch of truth, and thus bind the religions of the world into a unison of perfected purpose. James Freeman Clarke's *Ten Great Religions of the World* bears upon its title-page the significant device of a circle, its centre Judaism, the historical core and kernel of Christianity, its central circumference the fullness of Israel's belief and life, Christianity, its outer periphery the converging religions of the world, Greece, Buddhism, Brahminism, Zoroaster, Scandinavian, China, Egypt, Islam—each a phase of the central fullness of truth, each in polar opposition to another phase, all drawing to a unity of fulfillment in Christ. That view I hold to be as much more scientific and philosophical than the view of so-called Liberalism as design, purpose, order, are more rational than chance and chaos. Without Jesus the Christ the religions of the world are a discordant overture to—silence. In him they merge into unison, their very discords swell into harmony; the rise, as Cudworth magnificently said, into "the symphony of religions."

SCIENTIFIC CRITICISM.

1. Scientific criticism, studying the documents of Christianity in common with those of other religions, not only stumbles into needless conflict with the nature of the Christian ideas—it stumbles with equal short-sightedness over the historic personality of Jesus. To those who, whatever their specific notions about the Scriptures, see in Jesus the Christ of history, there should be nothing incongruous in the belief that He came into the world uniquely, a reintroduction of the Divine Fatherhood, originally calling man into being; that He had transcendent powers, that he antedated the normal order of humanity—*i. e.*, its normal order in a state of sin, an abnormal order in reality—and rose through death into life beyond. Thus stated, the miraculous conception, the miraculous working, the miraculous resurrection do not sound irrational. The character and mission and work of Jesus make them credible. But the gospel records are being studied with microscopic minuteness, under the side lights of other histories, with a freedom which holds no most august tradition in reverence, with a prepossession against the wonderful, wherever found, a secret persuasion that all the extra human is unreal. The fact brought out that our four Gospels are the later embodiments in writing of an original oral story of the life of Jesus seems to place the narrative in the category of the traditional, and thus to place it under the influences whose operations are clearly shown in other histories, the heats of imagination which, naturally magnifying the personage from whom had issued such powerful impressions, gradually crystallized out of the floating wonders, reported of him things misunderstood, misreported—a legend of miraculousness, and Jesus the prophet of Nazareth loomed up into the superhuman figure of the Son of God. This is the process, say our critics, which we know now to have resulted in the marvelous forms of ancient history. Around founders of States and religions, heroes, and wise men, wonder threw its glamour, the form dilated, miracles were easily seen in the dreamy light the imagination cast over the actual, and men grew divine. Mythology discloses, as, at least, a large factor in its curious construction, this transfiguring of remarkable men into semi-divinities. Legends of different races and ages are seen now to bear a common likeness, to point to a common source. The laboratory of the arch magician, whence have issued the beautiful myths which have palmed themselves off upon men for realities, has been unearthed, and the mysteries of the manufacture of gods and goddesses have been disclosed. We have excavated the actual Romulus, and the son of Mars, so far from being rapt from earth in a storm has vanished in smoke. We have seen how Olympus was stocked, how the Pantheon was filled. We have watched Isis and Osiris growing. The trappings of fancy have been torn away, and the lay figures bared. We have been behind the scenes, and witnessed the machinery of the thunder-making which awed the world for ages. The light is turned full on, and the shadowy presences are fleeing away. We feel like Anodes in the white hall when the statues which had been living men and women resume at the irreverent touch their cold statuesqueness and their voices die upon our ears. Belief is as much an instinct as a ratiocination. It is born of the heart, as well as of the mind. It is a prepossession as well as a conclusion. This study of the records of the wonderful by cold, hard scientific methods is naturally begetting a spirit incredulous of the supernatural wherever found. It is all akin. It is one and all the natural workings of the imagination upon the objects of its reverence. It is mythology, myth-making. We hold now the recipe for the production of myths. We can give the quantity of fact, the length of time, and the conditions of fermentation, out of which shall issue a supernatural personage. It is useless to distinguish between unrealities. Christian legends repeat the old human story, and the wise and good teacher of Nazareth, within a century or two, looms up into the Son of God, miraculously conceived, miraculously working, miraculously rising from the grave and ascending into heaven. That is the rationale of Christ, as of the Hindu avatars and Grecian myths, of the Sons of the Immortals. Let us extract the ethical kernel of Christianity, evaporate the fancies in which the morality of Jesus has been held in solution, and retain the sublimated wisdom of the Sermon on the Mount. The dogma of the incarnation will take its place among the myths of the past. "Jesus is dethroned," the liberal pulpit of the Metropolis tells us. It is as painful for me to utter these words as for you to listen to them, my friends. Thank God if they waken in you no voices you have tried to still. If they clothe in dreadful shape the whispers as of the denying spirit from which shudderingly you have turned again and again, let them stand forth clearly before your soul. "Nothing that keeps out thought is safe from thought." To lay the haunting shadows of doubt you need to body them forth, hold them to the light, look through and through them. They lurk in the shadows. If they will bear the light let us know it. If they will not, we are exorcised. May not God be forcing these shadows out into form for our sakes? Good men and able are many of those who talk thus. May they not be fulfilling a part in that Providential harmony which, through doubt, denial, error, heresy, sounds the fullness of the chorded truth, that music of the future, the chaos of conflict emergent into the Divine symphony? If the belief in the incarnation has become a dogma, a notional shell, within which the vivifying truth has withered; so, if it fails to germinate in us and in the world the life of Christ; if it has become a something to define and assent unto, a shibboleth pronounced for self-assurance and for condemnation of others; then it needs to be doubted and denied. Men need then to be told it is a dream, that they may rouse themselves to find out what it really is, and to learn wherein its power and preciousness consist. If the teachings of Jesus concerning our duty to man and God have been overshadowed by our notions about Himself; if His words, instead of becoming governing principles in our Christian politics, trade, and society, have become idols to which we do obeisance on Sundays, over whose due and fitting enshrinement in a position where they cannot touch every-day affairs, we wrangle in emulation of orthodoxy; then we must go down to the rudiments of our Christianity, take again the place of the early disciples—of the disciples who to-day do not get beyond their exercises—and forego the doctrinal reaches which we can only read by the mastery of the alphabet of righteousness, learn over again the "secret and method of Jesus." "If any man have not the spirit of Jesus he is none of his." "He that heareth these sayings of mine"—the sayings of the Sermon on the Mount—"and doeth them I will liken him unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock. And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock." There we may define, on the authority of Jesus, what our Scotch friends call "the fundamentals." They who build upon these sayings of Jesus their lives, owning His authority over the conscience and obeying it, are on the rock—we hail them Christians; they shall rear their beliefs above their lives; they shall be taught of Him whom they obey, and, doing His will, they shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God. We, too, shall do well to make sure as the rain descendeth and the floods come, and the winds blow, that we have laid our foundations on this rock—Christ, the Lord of life, whose words are our laws. Only thus can we build out our belief into Christ, the incarnate God. The Church must learn whether she rests on notions or principles, on intellections about Jesus or realization of the spirit of Jesus. This I believe the needful providential purpose of this fog rising over that dearest faith of the Christian heart. "Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God." The blind are most sensitive in touch. Seeing not so clearly we may peep closer to Him, till we feel the thrill of His hand-pulsing love and life.

A SHORT CUT.

Of course nothing more than a general examination of this doubt is possible here. Happily, it does not demand, for common-sense judgment, the elaborate treatises with which scholars analyze it to the satisfaction of the learned. You and I can find our our way out of it by a short cut, and may trace our way through this very criticism to the belief in Christ. Concerning this scientific criticism in the general, it may be said that in its present stage its results are singularity uncritical. They cannot permanently satisfy men. Its present heritage of skepticism must give place to a judgment sobered doubtless by knowledge, tempered by rationality, but yet perception of other than physical realities, cognizant of other valid aspects of history than the physiological. These myths were certainly not manufactures—deliberate fabrications of priesthoods. That view was too gross to be long accepted. Science has taught us to regard them as growths, natural formations. But did ever nature beget from nothing? Does even "protoplasm," our modern god, work without a start? These myths had some foundation in reality, some nucleus in fact. In so far as they attempted to interpret nature they had hold of actual powers in nature. In so far as they were the stories of wonderful personages and events, they had a basis of fact. Our sounder criticism and fuller knowledge is enlarging everywhere this nucleus of fact. What wonderful readings of the Homeric poems have we had, wholly evanishing away the actual Troy and its siege. They were myths, beautiful but unreal, we were told. And now Dr. Schliemann has resuscitated the identical Troy of the Homeric age, as Homer describes it. The clue to the successful exhumation of the ancient city has been, as the Doctor tells us, his exact following of the text as an actual authority in its descriptions. It ought not to have been so. Our good friends in Germany shook their heads and said it could not be. But so it is, as the learned world is slowly acknowledging. How much more of reality shall we find in other myths when the Schliemanns come along and in a genuine scientific way get at the facts? These great figures of history were real. Their impress is too actual to evanish them into unreality. When we have explained the construction of the camera and analyzed the chemicals by which the plate is prepared, have we denied the objective reality of that personage whose imagings are thus transferred? The actual quality and quantity of power exerted by these mysterious human forces it is not easy for us to determine and measure. That there was great power in these men, the force emanating from them manifests. May not the imagination, the faculty of seeing the supersensuous, have really divined power beyond that which the shorter visioned eye for the actual could have disclosed? If it translated this power into terms of physics, did it err so materially? The powers thus attributed to them were as nothing to the powers really exercised by them. To heal the sick, to stay the storm-blasts, to drive out demons, were but material expression of the healing, commanding, exorcising powers they put forth. Who dare say in this day, when medical science is learning the secret of physical cure in the realm of the spiritual—in the will, the affections, the interests—that they who wrought the greater did not through this work the lesser result? Who may, in this age of the revealing of man's capacity of power over nature, deny to men, whose footprints on the earth are so gigantic, command upon the forces round us waiting their master to work even now greater miracles; waiting the mystic word they own to make man a demigod. Is there no time perspective for the true imagining of the forms of such unusual men? They who saw anything supernatural may have seen more truly than those who can see nothing beyond the natural. But the reality they saw refracted greatly upon the material was spiritual force. History is not explicable apart from the recognition of the possibility at least of powers over nature, to which we can refuse the title "miraculous" only as meaning that they were the workings through higher laws.

THE THEORY OF SPIRITUALISM.

While Mr. Wallace and Mr. Crookes, eminent men of science, one the co-propounder of the Darwinian theory, the other the editor of the British *Quarterly Journal of Science*, after some years of patient researches into the phenomena of Spiritualism, begun in entire incredulity, as members of a scientific commission of inquiry, having made full acknowledgment of the charlatanry which palms itself off as Spiritualism, have yet come to the conclusion, the one that there is a residuum of facts testifying to the presence and operation of a force transcending all known forces, and acting in contradiction to the laws known by us; the other that this force is the will of spirits other than those in human form present; we cannot, scientifically, repudiate the possibility of at least equal marvels having been wrought by men in the past, in whom we know by their impress on mankind there was a spiritual power beyond that which can be claimed for our modern mediums. Puerilities, absurdities, manifest impossibilities may be rationally sifted out wherever found. Marvels simply transcending interpretation in the scientific spirit will lean in abeyance of judgment. Physical wonders disclosing moral and spiritual ends, shadowing moral and spiritual truths, taking on the character of signs, revelations of the supernatural intelligence back of all nature's forces, harmonize with the claim of divine mission. When we have brought to light the universality of the belief in these unique personages as supernatural, divine or semi-divine beings, sons of God, so surely does this sweep away all reality from the conviction, thus seen to be born out of the throbbing heart of humanity, out of its common wants and desires and yearnings, of the coming into our world of higher beings than ourselves to help us higher, of their being sent from the Power felt and worshiped everywhere by all men, and by the heart claimed as Father; disfellowship us from other intelligences, isolate us from the heavenly ones, dam up the influx of divinity, shut off God from appearing in humanity as He appears in nature, deny the revelation of the living God in a man, though He be revealed in stones and trees? Does it not rather declare the validity of the instinct which affirms the divine helpfulness, the irruptions of God into humanity? Does it not own that the men who have ordered the lives and molded the society of nations have been sent from God? Does it not shadow through all these divine men the form of one ever coming down out of God to manifest Him to us, ever lifting man by this inspiration up to God? The image of the invisible God ever coming forth in man, that Son of God beheld in manifoldness upon the prism of the Grecian imagination in the divine human helpers seen and felt in critical hours, the word of God whispered in Buddha and Zoroaster, vocalized in the flesh in Jesus, the Christ?

For this is the Church's belief in Christ, translated into intelligible speech. Of course, therefore, not the fullness of that belief which, as a belief concerning God, partakes of His infinitude, transcends our thought. The Intelligence we adore as the source and life of creation manifests in nature that truth of Himself, which physical nature can contain. His power, wisdom, laws, and methods we can study in nature. His presence we can feel, if it be not manifest. That which nature cannot hold of an intelligent, affectional will it cannot disclose. This must come forth in intelligent, affectional, volitional nature, *i. e.* in humanity. In all men there is somewhat of this revelation of God. Then is Zion revealed as men rise into nobler, purer, diviner life. There are men whom we must call men of God. There are presences which inspire us, personages before whom we instinctively do homage. Men and women who make us believe in God, despite our speculative doubts. The founders of religion, the world's teachers, must have been men whom to worship was natural. They radiated the luminousness which gathered into aureoles around them.

HUMANITY'S POSSIBILITY OF DIVINITY.

No one of these men of God fully embody humanity's possibility of divinity. That looms behind every sage and saint, larger than the largest. Could it be filled out to the full, realized in a man, what would that man be? Would he not be something infinite as the possibility of humanity? Would he not thus rise into supernaturalness, tower into divineness of power, transfigure into divineness of beauty? Could we separate that man from the thought of God? Would He not be to us the shadow God casts upon the flesh, the face of God caught and mirrored in the human character; the power of God which, in nature, is force, correlated in man to the principal form of will; the image of God in human personality? Should we not have to fall down before that man as before God, and worship God in him? Would not that image of God in the flesh certify by its divineness to its reality out of the flesh, before the flesh, the spiritual fact of a divine humanity in God, a human nature in Deity, the eternal central fact in God, whose expression to us is personality—*i. e.*, will, character, affection, reason, conscience, unified in self-consciousness? Should we not have thus, in halting language, to attempt to express our recognition of the transcendent truth of the eternal mediation of the Divine Essence into humanness—*i. e.*, of an eternal Divine One, inseparable to our thought from God, identical to us with God, through whom we have knowledge of God, from whom, as the archetypal Die, we are thrown off into being—persons, spirits, made in the image of God—one who to us is God himself? Would not the only possible language of reason be, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. * * * All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehended it not. * * * That was the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name. * * * And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth."

THE PHILOSOPHIES OF ARISTOTLE AND PLATO.

Call this philosophy, and you do not evacuate its truth. All knowledge involves a philosophy, in its conscious or unconscious outworkings. It may be true or false. It may be fanciful speculation, or it may be rational ratiocination. It may clothe empty dreams with dignity and solidity, or it may veil into perceptibility eternal realities, shadowing in the opacity of reason the light-forms of the spiritual entities. Science itself is a philosophy applied. Of the two alone possible philosophies it is the development of one, that owning Aristotle master. It shuts knowledge up to the outer and phenomenal world. It sees, therefore, in this philosophy of St. John unreality. But there is another philosophy, owning Plato master. That opens the realm of the supersensuous, the spiritual, reveals its entities, affirms their true and alone reality. By it we interpret religion to the reason. It substantiates the mysteries of our noblest conceptions. It quickened Christendom in the Renaissance into intellectual life. It has fed the intellects of the greatest and the best of earth. If philosophy, then, it may still be none the less true and real. We have to choose between these two philosophies for the interpretation of earth's mysteries. If the scientific philosophy which, of course, evacuates all this noble reasoning into which St. John has guided us, solves the problems, satisfies the conditions, answers all questions, interprets life, unlocks our past, and opens our future, then we may accept it and renounce the dream of a Christ. If it fails utterly to do this, and the philosophy of St. John interprets all history, lightens all the darkness of life, resolves the chaos into order, meets our yearnings, equates our perplexities, ennobles mankind, fulfills all the requirements of a true hypothesis, then we will cling to it and grope our way up to the Christ as the truth in whom all things consist, stand together in ordered harmony. The wisdom of God reason owns as the fact of history. So that each soul may, out of its own observation and reflection, out of its own experiences, find the answer to that question, "Whom sayest thou that I, the Son of Man, am?" And the world finding in this belief, even if it be philosophy, that which makes the past luminous, redeems the present from sordidness, gilds the future with hope, organizes history into development, makes progress real as the education of the race by a Fatherly God, clothes all life with nobleness, all men with sacredness, will surely sing yet its creed—"We believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only son, our Lord."

If, now, we turn to the Christian record to look at the facts, we find that it is a matter of history that the four Gospels, with unessential variations from our present text, are traceable up nearly to the time in which they claim to have been written. We follow them through the centuries as we follow any other book. We know that they were in manuscript, in written existence, as early as A. D. 200, in the same way that we know the age of Cæsar's *Commentaries*. That narrows the time within which such a legend could have grown to the period between the death of Jesus, A. D. 29, and at the latest, A. D. 200. It is still further narrowed by the references of writers whose works are still extant, reaching up to the very time of the Apostles, unto the Gospel story; references always in unison with the general conception of our four Gospels, in substantial literal accord with these Gospels, claiming in most instances to quote these writings, and using the substance of the words now in those writings. It is as demonstrable that in the time of the Apostles, the form of Christ had taken its present outlines, as is any result of literary and historic criticism which we accept as undoubtedly true. To call this in question is to invalidate the canons of evidence by which alone we know the past. It is to turn all history into romance. By the same arguments used to question the historicalness of the story of Jesus, Archbishop Whately proved that there was no such personage as Napoleon Bonaparte. Our critics have accepted Jesus as an historic fact. That such a person lived is no longer doubted. Renan's brilliant study of the scenes of the Gospel story may be regarded as foreclosing even for the doubter this much of doubt. It is no longer doubted that the Gospel story records with substantial correctness the character and spirit and moral teachings of this prophet of Galilee. The mark of truthfulness is on the story. The imprint of reality is unmistakable. The wide circling movement issuing from Galilee proves a profound impression there.

The results fit in with the picture of the gospels. They are such as one-like unto that Jesus would have effected. The conception in itself witnesses to the actuality of Jesus. The marvel of such a perfect conception by the conjoint fancies of those who composed the early church is infinitely greater than the marvel of such an actual life. It is too much to ask even of evolution that ignorant provincial fishermen should evolve out of their inner consciousness the uniquely perfect image of Jesus. It is so beautifully and symmetrically perfect that the only rational solution is that it is a transcript of an original, the copy of a real life.

THE TEACHINGS OF JESUS.

So of His teachings. That they do, as already indicated, verify, interpret and generalize all other religious and moral teachings, is surely to own that they cannot have been the production of the blind instinct of an age; cannot have been merely the result of a confluence of rational life and thought in that epoch, the birth of the age in general, but of no one in particular, fastening upon the obscure Galilean as a nucleus of embodiment. Our wiser study of history refuses now philosophically to call the great men of an age merely the product of the age, even as scientifically it refuses to accredit the great ideas of an age wholly to its great men. The ideas are latent in the age, they are spoken by the men of the age, and so brought to the birth in the general mind. Some man embodies the life of the age in fullness. He brings forth its thoughts, makes its beliefs. The only rational belief is that the spirit of the age was embodied in the personage who brought to the birth the Christian Church. (This is but saying backward that the spirit of truth the world was in travail with Christ.) Some one must have taught as is reported of Jesus. We should have to search the era for a Jesus if we had none disclosed.

Add to the actual character the actual teachings, and might we not rest the belief in the unique personality of Jesus? What is the miraculous recorded of Him? Is it ever the grotesque, the monstrous, the wild, the puerile? Are these miracles merely the marvelous feats wrought in display of the might possessed, prodigies accomplished to impress men or to help Himself? Do they not look on to a higher end? Are they translucent with a purer light? Is not their moral character, their natural translation into parables of spiritual truth, their most striking feature, their differentiation from other recorded miracles? We accredit the saints with supernatural powers, if so we believe this of them at all, because of the apparently well-attested stories testifying to them. Those stories are mill-stones about their necks, hard even for saintly piety to sustain. They are wrought to extricate the saints from need or make men believe their words divine. There is a triumph in the doing of them quite visible. They are now natural prodigies. But in the story of Jesus the putting forth of power seems a self-restraint. It is done reluctantly. In many little ways, through hints too impalpable to be artificial, we feel still as we read the story the shrinking back from such testimony to His divineness. John's account is in this respect the most incontestable imprint of Jesus. It never could have entered into the head of the disciples, as we know of them, to have slighted that which evidently most impressed them—the wonders of their Master. Yet John represents Jesus as turning men's attention away from their mere marvelousness, calling them "signs," sacramental acts revealing Divine truth. We come in reading the Gospels to believe the miracles because of Jesus. They fit Him. They are scintillations in action of the divineness we feel in him. They are made credible by Himself. Through the ages in which force was the betokenment of Deity, the Church accepted the divineness of the teachings and spirit of Jesus because He wrought miracles; but now that that thought of God—more astonishingly shewn in the orderly workings of nature—subordinates all exceptional and apparently irregular displays, and turns our souls to higher manifestations of divineness, the conscience and the heart find in the revelation of God in humanity the God of Righteousness and Love, and we accept the miracles of Jesus because of the divineness of His spirit and His words. That there was such a myth-making tendency operating in the Christian era, as in every other remarkable era before and since, is undoubted. The myth it would have made out of Jesus we are fortunately able to discern by the traces of its work. Turn to the Apocryphal Gospels, and in the fanciful, extravagant, grotesque that it conjures read the assurance that this other perfect form of our gospels is the image of an original reality, the One who spake as never man spake, who lived as never man lived, who could have been no such man as other men.

THE ACTUAL BEING.

We need go no further, my friends, in search of the actual Being casting the superhuman shadow upon the world. We may cease to fear that its superhuman proportions are the magnifyings of the fog. Fogs are scattering from history. Mists are lifting from the minds of men. The clear light of reason is illumining life. Yet in this scientific age, to those who can see with other eye than that of the scientist, who can behold other facts than those of the physical world, who read the thoughts of the age, who feel the beatings of the world heart, that form of Jesus the Christ looms larger than ever heretofore, that face grows more luminous with divinity, that voice sounds more authoritative upon the soul, and the "contemporary of the ages," King of the conscience, Teacher of the soul, Interpreter of the past, Prophet of the future, Priest between God and man, is that Jesus of Nazareth. Still He inspires our highest life. Upon Him still our securest institutions rest. He still orders warring classes and nations on toward brotherhood, leads the world in its progress, even in advance of every age. Society feels in him the pulsations of a freer, fuller life, and mounts toward its ideal in Him. Individually still we turn to Him in all our perplexities for light, in every sorrow for comfort, in every fall for saving help, in every crying out of the spirit, to find in Him our God. "Will ye also go away? Lord to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." I have sought to set before you the rationale of our belief in Jesus the Christ, so that you might see how far out of the reach of any scientific criticism it is, and cease to fear that Christ may evanish from history as light grows upon the past. But, my friends, the evidence that Jesus is the Christ is something far other and singular than this. A man does not need book-learning to believe intelligently in Christ. That belief is not a theological or philosophical conclusion. It is the distinctive logic of the heart and conscience. Nay, rather let me say, it is the instinctive realization of a fact cognized by the soul. Christ is His own evidence, the evidence of light. He is Himself the light in which we see and know that He is. As Correggio's "Il Notte" pictures of His birth, so is it of His life and truth—the light in which the worshipers look upon that face streams out from it. The story grows luminous as we read. The presence shines out. The form dilates with divineness. The words vibrate in our souls as the very voice of God. The heart feels its God. The conscience owns its Lord. We, too, fall down to worship, saying, each of us: "My Lord and My God."

In joy of inward peace, or sense
Of sorrow over sin,
He is his own best evidence;
His witness is within.

No fable old, nor mythic lore,
Nor dream of bards and seers;
No dead fact stranded on the shore
Of the oblivious years;

But warm, sweet, tender, even yet
A present help is He;
And faith has still its Olivet,
And love its Galilee.

O Lord and Master of us all!
Whate'er our name or sign,
We own Thy sway, we hear Thy call,
We test our lives by Thine.

O Love! O Life! our faith and sight
Thy presence maketh one:
As through transfigured clouds of white
We trace the noonday sun.

So to our mortal eyes subdued,
Flesh-veiled, but not concealed,
For know in this the Fatherhood,
And heart of God revealed.

We faintly hear, we dimly see,
In differing phrase we pray;
But dim or clear, we own in Thee
The Light, the Truth, the Way!

Apart from Thee all gain is loss,
All labor vainly gone;
The solemn shadow of Thy Cross
Is better than the sun.

Alone, O Love ineffable!
Thy saving name is given;
To turn aside from Thee is hell,
To walk with Thee is heaven!

CHRISTMAS TOYS FOR THE ORPHANS.

The will of the late John C. Osgood, of Troy, bequeaths $1,500 to the Trustees of the Troy Orphan Asylum, the bequest to be permanently invested and known as the Osgood fund, and the interest to be expended in the purchase of toys, to be distributed by the matron among the orphans every Christmas, the best behaved orphan to receive the best toy. Following is an extract from the will: "It is my earnest desire that this provision of this my will be strictly carried out, so that the little orphan children, whose fate it is to become inmates of the asylum, even from necessity, shall participate in the enjoyment of a Christmas present, and feel that they are remembered on a Christmas Day as other children who are more fortunately circumstanced in the world."

AN OLD CHURCH SOCIETY.

CONGREGATION OF REV. DR. HERVEY D. GANSE.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1808—HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES—PASTORATES OF REV. MESSRS. BORK AND HARDENBURG—GROWTH OF THE SOCIETY—THE REMOVAL TO TWENTY-THIRD STREET IN 1854—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE—ITS COST AND PRESENT VALUE—FULL LISTS OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street, is at present one of the most promising churches in the large and growing district above Forty-second street and east of Fifth avenue. Situated in the centre of a region inhabited by the best classes of our population, under the management of gentlemen whose experience in practical affairs has been amply demonstrated, and possessed of a position and influence, both of which have been earned, by industry and perseverance of no common order, its future is as promising as its past has been exemplary. Not by any means a rich congregation, its members have succeeded by dint of genuine and unstinted liberality added to the hardest kind of work. From a comparatively small beginning they have raised their organization into a deserved prominence among the churches of the City, and have within the last few years made strides more rapid than have been accomplished even by their energetic neighbors. At present they own one of the finest and most commodious churches in the eastern portion of the City, the entire construction of which has taken place during the recent financial depression. Notwithstanding the large burden imposed by this outlay, the society has always contributed largely to the missionary and benevolent enterprises of the Church, without neglecting in any way the claims of its own neighborhood. Few up-town churches can point to a greater amount of work accomplished in a shorter time and amid more unfavorable circumstances.

The foundation of the church dates back to 1808, a period when the state of religious enterprises in the Metropolis was by no means flourishing. The three leading denominations were the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Reformed Dutch. The society which afterward became the parent of the Madison Avenue Church was colonized from the Collegiate Dutch organization, and comprised at the time of its organization 140 members. It bore the somewhat cumbersome title of "The North-west Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of the City of New-York," and was situated on Franklin street, then known as Sugar Loaf street. This district, which is now in the extreme southern portion of the City, was then an open common, intersected with small ponds and rivulets which formed the favorite skating ground of the youthful population. The site of Stewart's down-town store, (Broadway and Chambers street,) was then a cow pasture, and the entire surface of the island above the City Hall Park was dotted with the Dutch farm-houses of the early settlers. Those were the days in which the entire Southern mail from New-York and New-England was carried in a single mail bag, ferried across the North River in a row boat, and transported to its destination in a "fast-going" stage coach which made the journey between New-York and Philadelphia inside of three days. Wall street was then the Fifth avenue of the City, and the ancient building on Chambers street now occupied as a Federal Court House, the favorite theatre. Sugar Loaf street, where the new church was erected, was on the north-western outskirts, and for a number of years was thought to be "too far out of town" by the fashionable people. Rev. John H. Livingston presided at the organization and preached the opening sermon. The first regular Pastor was Rev. Christian Bork, to whom the church was very largely indebted for its early nursing and care. By birth a native of Prussia, he had been educated in the Lutheran faith, and while still young was impressed into the Hessian Army which aided the British in the war against the colonies. At the memorable surrender of Burgoyne he was made a prisoner by the Americans, and on his release, settled permanently in the country. He was converted in 1781, and joined the Reformed Dutch Church. For a number of years he was engaged in teaching, and in 1798 was ordained to the ministry. As a preacher his ability was unquestioned, and in familiarity with the Scriptures few of the profession could be called his equals. He was a prominent revivalist, as was also Dr. Scudder, who was for a number of years a member of the society. Through the united exertions of the two, a grand revival was commenced about the year 1816, which resulted in the conversion of over 300. Mr. Scudder afterward became known as one of the most distinguished of American missionaries to India. Mr. Bork served the church faithfully to the day of his death, some fifteen years after his installation. He was a painstaking and laborious Pastor, and the Madison Avenue Church cherishes his memory as that of its earliest and most beloved leader. He was succeeded in the ministry by Rev. George Du Bois, who was almost equally successful as a revivalist. This Pastor was of a gentle, loving spirit, and greatly endeared himself to all his people. During his ministry there were large additions to the membership. He resigned in 1837 to take charge of a parish in Tarrytown. Rev. Christopher Hunt, who was chosen as his successor, was but a short time in office. Before the third year of his ministry had been completed, he was seized with a dangerous illness which in the Fall of 1837 proved fatal. He was an impressive preacher, and of a generous, affectionate disposition, which well befitted him as a successor of the father of the church—Mr. Bork. His life, though short, gave promise of distinguished usefulness, and had he lived he would doubtless have attained eminence. In 1840, the year following his decease, Rev. James H. Hardenburgh was installed in the vacancy. During his pastorate, which extended from 1840 to 1858, the removal of the church to West Twenty-third street was planned and executed. This was in 1854. A new edifice was erected on this street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and for fourteen years the society continued to worship in it. At the close of that period a third removal to the present site was accomplished. Meantime Dr. Hardenburgh's place had been filled by the present Pastor, Rev. Dr. Ganse, under whom the society has largely attained its present strength and proportions.

The removal from West Twenty-third street was determined upon in 1869. Many of the older members had moved up town, or across the river to New-Jersey, and it was evident that the church, in order to participate in the growth of the City, must be rebuilt in a more favorable location. Madison avenue, in the neighborhood of the park, was finally settled upon, and the erection of the present building commenced. The corner-stone was laid on the 23d of May, 1870, in the presence of a large number of clergy and spectators, including all the members of the congregation, and representatives from all the prominent up-town churches. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension; Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, and others.

The corner-stone, which was laid by Dr. Ferris, contained the Constitution of the Reformed Church in America; the minutes of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America for 1869; the hymn-book in common use, adopted in 1846; the "Hymns of the Church," adopted in 1867, and current copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and several other journals. From 1870 the work was carried on with energy until the completion of the edifice in 1873, in October of which year it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The material used in construction was marble from the North River quarries, a stone, which although not as white as the Italian variety, is durable and well adapted to business purposes. The order of architecture is decorated Gothic. At the respective corners of the main front are two towers, one 190 feet in height, and the other 60. The church is lighted from the north and south sides by eight windows, four on each side, with a double window of extra height facing the avenue. The interior is spacious and tastefully fitted up and will accommodate an audience of over 1,600. On the north and south sides are extensive galleries, of a light though durable construction, which add greatly to the seating capacity without in any way marring the general effect. The organ is of the best workmanship and finish, and all the appointments of the building are of the most approved pattern. To the rear of the main structure is a chapel containing a Sunday-school room, parlors, the pastors study, &c., all handsomely furnished, and provided with every equipment necessary to a large and varied church work. The total cost of the church, including land, for which alone $87,000 was paid, aggregates upward of $250,000. Upon this there is still a considerable debt, but the value of the property is so great, as to insure the full payment of the indebtedness in the course of a few years.

At the present time the active membership is over 500, and the weekly congregations more than double that number. The Sunday-school is under the superintendence of Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., the well-known real-estate dealer of Park row.

The following is a list of the present church officers:

Minister—Rev. Hervey D. Ganse.

Elders—Joel D. Hunter, Fred. Hughson, Richard Stout, Jr., Daniel Hoffman, Charles Perley.

Deacons—Floyd Clarkson, John C. Shaw, John C. Sproull, Edward J. Hanks, George A. McMurty.

REV. HERVEY D. GANSE.

Rev. Hervey D. Ganse was born near Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1822. He entered the New-York University with the first class admitted to that institution, in 1835. After studying here for a short time, he removed to Columbia College, where he graduated in 1839. He studied theology at New-Brunswick, N. J., in 1840-43, and was licensed to preach by the Classis of New-York in 1843. In the same year he settled at Freehold, N. J., and was called to his present pastorate in 1856. Throughout his entire career he has evinced a high degree of ministerial talent, and in the position which he has filled during the past eighteen years has acquired a deserved reputation in his profession. He has been a diligent and faithful Pastor and is much beloved and respected by the members of his church. He has published a number of sermons and short articles, and for several years was a contributor to several religious weeklies.

SERMON OF REV. DR. H. D. GANSE YESTERDAY.

Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse preached yesterday morning from the following text:

"And Jacob waked out of his sleep, and he said, surely the Lord is in this place and I knew it not.—Genesis, 28, xvi."

He said: This text belongs to the well-known story of Jacob's dream. He had left his father's house in Beersheba, and a fugitive from the anger of his brother Esau, he was on his way to his mother's place. Two days' journey brought him into the vicinity of Luz, but he was unwilling to enter the city, probably distrustful of those strangers, and he sought for his pillow a stone on the height of Bethel. Modern travelers in that land find it not difficult to decide with tolerable certainty upon the immediate vicinity in which this stony eminence is described to be. It is not impossible that the very stone upon which Jacob's head was laid, and that other which he set up as a pillar, may still lie there. There he slept and had that transcendant dream spoken of in the preceding portion of the chapter, which records that he saw a ladder reaching from the spot where he was lying to heaven. Above it the heavens opened. The Most High stood within his vision at the top, and the angels of God ascended and descended upon it, and then a voice spake in his ear, and the promises that had been made to Abraham and to Isaac were repeated to himself. He awoke from his dream, giving utterance to the words of the text, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not."

Now, there is a certain sense, unquestionably, in which the presence of God in every place must be recognized by every man who believes in God at all. We may be very sure that Jacob, taught as he had been, believed in one God, the creator of the heavens and the earth, and was very sure that God was in that place. But his idea of God included that of a special care and affection, and his idea of the presence of God, as this dream refers to it, was that of some special manifestation of the Divine power. Of such manifestation he had heard from his parents. Abraham saw the burning light and the smoking furnace and heard the voice of the Almighty over and over again speaking to him. And if Jacob, when he first reached these heights above Bethel, had there been met with the manifestation of the presence of God, we may be very well assured he would recognize the presence of God at once. But no such manifestation was recognized by him. The night closed upon him on that occasion the same as any other night, as he laid himself down to sleep. There was no manifestation of Jehovah's presence either in the firmament or on the earth. But while he slept there came the dream, and when he awoke he said, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." Did Jacob chide himself for not having been aware of God's special presence there? I scarcely dare say that. It is nowhere said concerning Abraham and Isaac that they were afraid when they saw the manifestations of God's presence. Perhaps, if we remember the character of Jacob, and think of the dangerous journey he was taking, we may believe that his soul was filled with a sense of the perilous position in which he was placed. Perhaps he closed his eyes in sleep that night without even a prayer to his Father. Be that as it may, we know that he had no understanding that the Divine presence was there. Afterward he understood it, and these facts present the theme upon which I wish to dwell.

How easy is it, my brethren, to understand that God may be over men when they know it not. If this be not so there is a multitude of men in the world whom God is not over at all. There are those who have been taught to believe in the Scriptures, who have a general belief in the presence of God, but they have no recognition of His presence. There are others who are doubtful concerning the presence of God, and concerning His very being. But how is it possible that there should be so much forgetfulness concerning the presence of God? Observe that God's presence is a spiritual presence, though there may be manifestations that are not purely spiritual—like the manifestations of the fire of old which Moses saw in the burning bush, and which Abraham saw, that is not seen by the sight. The voice of God may be heard as it was heard by the patriarchs and prophets. But neither of these things was the presence of God. Nay, when Moses saw the Lord and spoke to Him, face to face, he dare not believe that he actually saw the manifestations of Jehovah's presence in them. So pre-eminently in the world now, where the Lord is present it is a spiritual presence. It is quite in vain, then, for men to look about for sensible proofs of the Divine presence and count themselves deserted by God unless these physical manifestations are near them, Just in proportion as our ordinary earthly interests lose their hold upon us we get above the ministry of sense. For example, in the matter of art, which has to do with material things in sculpture, in painting, and music. In sculpture it is form which gives excellence, in painting the artistic blending of colors, and in music the combinations of agreeable strains. And yet in order that a man may form a true conception of these has he to deal with them only with his eyes and ears. He needs in addition to understand these arts thoroughly, to comprehend the sense that is contained in these outward symbols, just as a book has a certain meaning to every man in accordance with his study of it and comprehension of the living thoughts represented by the characters in which they are presented to him. But how much has the sense of it to do with the perception? If there were written upon the firmament the name of Jehovah it would not be God. There needs to be a spiritual recognition of Him, and that spiritual recognition which needs to be made of God is not only the test of the sentiment to which I have alluded, but it is the recognition of the responsibility of the soul, and the holy love and earnest purpose to lay hold upon those outward manifestations of the Divine presence. Unless a man has these things to grasp God, he has not arms to hold Him or eyes to see Him. And when you find men perpetually employed in material enjoyments, is it a wonder they do not see God, even if He be there? Notice another thing: God is not only to be apprehended spiritually, but those who are to apprehend Him are not to be distracted with worldly cares. A man goes to his farm or his merchandise, and returns from the one or the other still carrying the thoughts of his occupations with him. His last waking thoughts at night may be of his business, and as he awakens in the morning these thoughts come and open the door of his soul, and then, like a mill, keep turning round in this way from day to day. Is it a wonder that that man does not see God? He is full of seeing and hearing other things which concern God. Did you never, after some member of your family had been with you in the room where you were absorbed in study, apprehend at last when the footsteps were leaving the chamber that somebody was with you, though you were not conscious of it, at the time? How easy, then, we can be absent-minded, even of those whom we can see and hear. There is upon the part of man by nature a reluctance to the recognition of God, as was significantly illustrated by Adam when he went and hid himself from the presence of God. There are good reasons why a heart that does not love God and is not prepared for obedience to God's commands, should not be willing to appear in His presence. If God be with me, He is with me as my master. If God goes with me, He goes with me as my master, and I belong to Him, with every thought and affection of my soul.

Now men set themselves up in these days as in other days to be philosophical judges of the fact of God's presence or absence in the universe, and they decide that there is no sufficient reason for believing that the spirit of God exists. These men constitute themselves leaders in the field of philosophical thought and research, and men listen to them and cannot free themselves from the force of their reasonings. I say these words at this point in order that the younger portion of my hearers may not cling too much to the great names of those who say that the experimental truths are not trustworthy. I tell you they are not witnesses. From the spirituality of God's presence, the distraction in the midst of which men live, and the native and strong prejudice against the recognition of such a presence, I think you can with candor come to see how men may very naturally decide that they know not that God is near them. It is not logical to their minds that He is present; it is not mathematical demonstration; it is not absolute scientific proof; and, although there are times when the intellect and heart acknowledge the fact, they give their own sinful souls the benefit of the doubt and go on through the world, in which He is everywhere present, saying, "If He be here we know it not." Now will you observe the loss which must attach to experience like that? They know not that God is present. And so men stay far away from His holy law, because evading God's presence, they very easily evade the presence of God's law. Then again, if God be with a man not only will God's goodness, but special pity for human sin and the power of the Holy Spirit be with him. And again, if God be with us where we are, then is His estimate of us a real and present thing, and his judgment will not come upon us. If God is to be in a place with man, there is a recognized path, in which that man is walking, and a power that is protecting his interests. Oh! wonder of mercies, that even those who know Him not are still the recipients of so many presents, and are pressed down by such boundless graces. How great is the difference between the life of the man who recognizes God's presence and the life of him who fails to recognize it. The former contemplates the discovery of the unseen God. For notice what Jacob says, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." The ignorance is a matter past and the knowledge is a matter present. Is there any such transit as that in which the soul passes from ignorance to the knowledge of God? Is there any such knowledge as that which brings you into the knowledge that God is with you every day? It is worth our while to examine how this recognition comes about. It was in his sleep that Jacob met the proof of God's presence. And I think that may properly suggest to us this thought, that whatever agency that be which admonishes us of His presence by silencing the perpetual clamor that surrounds us, and which brings up the spiritual part of our nature into higher action, that will be favorable to the recognition of God. Even our common dreams are, when viewed in this light, not to be undervalued. While we are awake the world is glaring in our eyes and sounding in our ears. When we are asleep the fettered mind gets free, strangely free, and oftentimes Jehovah speaks, and though we see not the ladder and the ascending and descending angels, we have our visions and they go with us. There are visions of God and of spiritual things that come to men, such as those we sometimes see in the sleep of childhood, which we never forget. There are other things by which the clamors and distraction, by which men, for the most part are surrounded, may be subdued. Whatever takes a man out of the common distraction of his life has this effect. You will find a man compelled to desist from the hurry of business who is laid up in his sick-bed. He cannot converse even with his partner—the physician forbids it. And yet the mind will not be still. He thinks and thinks, and, oh! what invaluable teachings are often imparted upon that sick bed, and what voices of God are heard when the clamor of the world subsides. The old Pastor in the country who, though not very polished or refined in his discourses, was yet in the habit of making use of such expressions as: "Come unto me all you that labor and are heavy burdened and I will give you rest." "God so loved the world that He gave His only Son that whoever believed in Him should not perish." These and a multitude of other recollections come thronging round the chamber of the sick, and the princely merchant now lying upon his bed looks back to these far distant scenes of his early life and he says—how can he help saying it? "Truly the Lord was in that place and I knew it not."

But the importance of this text lies in this that the recognition which Jacob made was not of a past presence but of a presence enjoyed still. "Truly the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." And there is a singular emphasis in the original Hebrew in this respect—an expression of unusual force: "The Lord is in this place." It does not refer to the past or future, but to that time when Jacob is speaking. But something special was said to Jacob which we cannot expect in any experiences of ours. Whatever that agency may be that shall lay hold upon the individual soul of man and that tends to quicken his nature and bring the unmistakable testimony of the presence of God, that is what a man wants. If there be a single prepared soul in the congregation that has recognized these past longings and on recovering who says, "Oh, God, reveal Thyself to me," there may be a time when there shall come to him—to that heart—not only the warning, but the special promise of Jesus Christ. Understand, then, the gracious promises, and look upon the precious blood; understand the precious promises, and recognize the power of the Holy Spirit this morning. Let the God of Consolation come to you as he is ready to come, and your needy soul shall be refreshed, and you shall say to yourselves, "Truly, the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not."

Then there may be experiences in a man's daily life, often the severe loss of temporal property may open his heart to a sense of some better supply, and may open his eyes and bring him to the assurance of the presence and support of Him who does not pass away. When some dear wife or child lies before you in the cold embrace of death—when a man looks back and recognizes the years that are gone, and asks himself whether these loved ones who have passed away might not be better treated at His hands? You may say of that man, he has seen that "Truly, the Lord is in this place." My dear friends is there no voice in this book that speaks to you? Is there no soul that has been disciplined by sorrow and affliction that has not heard the still, small voice of God when he speaks. Wake from the sleep, and understand that "Truly the Lord is in this place." God grant that we may leave this church this morning with the sense of God's presence, and if that sense go with us, it will be a loving presence, a helpful presence, a consoling presence, a presence which shall not leave us in sickness, that shall beam upon us in judgment. And when our eyes are lifted up, and the glory of God's throne shall strike us, then we shall say of that place, "Truly, the Lord is in this place."

THE SPRING SUPPLY OF FISH.

THE CATCH OF SHAD IN THE NORTH RIVER NOT SO GREAT AS LAST YEAR—ABUNDANCE OF TROUT AND COD.

So far, the catch of shad in the North River has been nothing like as great as last year. The fish are of average size, about three and a half pounds weight. The very cold weather during the Spring may have delayed the usual runs, and it is possible that shad may yet come altogether in quantity. Shad are now being caught as far up the river as Poughkeepsie. Connecticut shad, very much to the disappointment of fish culturists, are not as plentiful as they were last Spring. For 100 fish sent to Fulton Market last year from the Connecticut River, not ten are arriving. Southern shad have been forwarded to New-York in large quantity and in prime order from North Carolina. The Southern shad is smaller than the Northern fish, and will average about three pounds. Striped bass have been exceedingly abundant and cheap this Spring. During the Winter, larger quantities were taken in the North River than for some years past. The present supply is coming from North Carolina, and will average twenty-five pounds, the fish almost bursting with spawn. The first weak fish (*Squeteague,*) appeared in Fulton Market on Saturday. This excellent fish is the forerunner of the porgee. Weak fish may be expected in quantity within ten days. Brook trout, both cultivated and wild, have been in abundance this Spring, and side by side may be found on the slabs; trout, owing their origin to fish-breeding ponds in Long Island, and the native fish, coming from Canadian streams. Grave discussions have arisen lately, entirely of a gustatory character, as to the comparative excellence of wild or cultivated trout. That certain changes take place in the meat of the fish is very certain. In cultivated trout the meat is white; in wild fish the flesh is of that peculiar roseate pink, so distinctive of the *salmonidæ*. The first catch of mackrel was brought to New-York last week. The fish were of good size, but had not yet acquired that primeness and excellence of savor which mackrel only acquire in colder waters. The fish were struck south of Cape Henry, and now some twenty smacks are in search of the coming shoals. Cod have been very plenty this Spring, the cold weather having induced them to remain off the Hook. Last week the Wallace Blackford, in a thirty-six hours trip from Fulton Market to the Hook and back, brought in 1,800 fish, averaging fifteen pounds. To-day they are scarcer in the immediate vicinity of New-York, and cod fishing will soon be carried on off Nantucket. Salmon are just coming in from Nova Scotia and Maine, the fish from the Penobscot weighing about fifteen pounds, being twice as heavy as those from the Provinces.

It is pleasant to notice that in Fulton Market there is manifested a keen desire for a better acquaintance with ichthyology. A leading fish-dealer in Fulton Market has a standing order with all fishermen to bring to him any rare or curious fish. As many nondescripts are thus discovered, these are forwarded to Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian, and within the last year or so the collection of North American fishes has been in this way notably increased. A very curious specimen of a haddock was seen on Saturday in Fulton Market. It was white, with a reddish back. This fish Mr. Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, declared to be an Albino haddock.

THE WEST SIDE BURGLARS.

Gustave Salter, John McKeon, Elizabeth Higgins, and Jane Halpin, the burglars whose depredations were reported in Saturday's TIMES, were again brought before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Two new complaints for burglary in the first degree were taken against them. The persons whose premises were broken into and robbed, and who preferred the charges, were Dr. S. B. Ward, of No. 206 West Forty-second street, and Mr. P. B. Marsh, of No. 217 West Fifteenth street. On April 14 the house of the former was broken into and a quantity of clothing and jewelry stolen. On the night of April 26 the residence of Mr. Marsh was entered and three clocks valued at $300 were stolen. Pawn-tickets which represented the stolen property were found in the possession of the prisoners. The girl Halpin confessed that they had destroyed over 100 pawn-tickets, representing a large amount of property, the proceeds of several burglaries which they had committed. Justice Morgan held the four in $4,000 additional bail. It is thought that this gang of burglars have made away with nearly $20,000 worth of property. Dr. Ward identified Jane Halpin as having been in his service until about one month ago.

MISS ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM.

Referring to the recent death of Miss Ann Pamela Cuningham in Laurens County, S. C., the Columbia *Phenix* says: "She was the daughter of Col. Robert Cunningham, of Rosemont, Laurens District, educated at Barhamville, and honorably known for her talents and zeal in raising the funds for the purchase of Mount Vernon. She enlisted the warmest interest in this undertaking by her powerful appeals under the name of a 'Carolina Matron,' in the Columbia *Guardian*, Charleston *Courier*, and other journals. Hon. Edward Everett and other distinguished gentlemen came to her aid by pen and lecture, and Mount Vernon was recovered, made national property, and placed under her charge as principal regent. Here she remained several years, but resigned the position two years ago, since which time she has resided in Laurens."

ECONOMICAL YOUNG WOMEN.

Thirty-one young ladies in Warsaw, Ky., have signed a new kind of pledge which reads: "We, the undersigned ladies of Warsaw, desiring by our example to promote economy and to discountenance extravagance, and thereby lighten in some measure the burdens of our husbands and fathers by prudent retrenchment in our household expenses, therefore, pledge our words of honor each to the other. That we will not during a period of one year from the 1st of May, 1875, purchase any material for wearing apparel the cost of which shall exceed twenty-five cents per yard. And shall further promise to observe a strict economy in all our household pertainances, and cheerfully add by those delicate sacrifices to the general stock of home comforts—too often dispensed with for the frivolous outside adornment of the body alone."

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EVADNE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Blanche Grey, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. F. B. Warde.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—ALADDIN.—Miss Lillie Macdonald.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Additional particulars of the wreck of the *Schiller* do not materially change the aspect of this tragical event, as it was first reported. Of the three hundred and eighty-five persons on board, only forty-three were saved. Our cable dispatches describe the gradual breaking up of the hapless ship, the rising of the sea, and the fruitless efforts of the survivors, who remained on board until, driven into the rigging, they were finally swallowed by the waves as the masts were washed away. Half an hour after the ship struck, the sea was breaking over her, and Capt. THOMAS, to whose gallantry and devotion the rescued passengers testify, was swept off while endeavoring to assist those on deck. As for the cause of the calamity, the reports show that no shortening of sail and slackening of steam could avail. The vessel was enveloped in a dense fog, and as the ship was out of her reckoning, the wreck was inevitable.

On another page of THE TIMES to-day we publish an outline of the work proposed for the International Geographical Congress, which will sit in Paris next July. The topics to be discussed are numerous; many of them are of immediate practical value, especially those which relate to methods by which it is possible for all nations to arrive at some common understanding as to the data on which scientific calculations may be based. Uniform systems in mathematics, hydrographics, &c., would greatly simplify the labors of observers; and the labors of the congress will be so directed as to make future acquisitions of knowledge of the globe immediately available to all civilized nations.

After all, there does not seem to have been a very lofty ambition in the motives of the Frenchmen who made the late fatal balloon ascension. It would appear that a determination to outdo GLAISHER and COXWELL, the English aeronauts, was the real cause of the persistence of TISSANDIER and his companions. At a sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, April 26, TISSANDIER, the sole survivor of the expedition, read a report of that affair, in which he stated that the greatest altitude attained was five miles and between 440 and 650 yards. He laid down as an absolute fact that life could not be sustained beyond the height which the *zenith* reached. *Therefore*, Mr. GLAISHER could not have risen to a height of seven miles. If GLAISHER had not said that he went up seven miles, the French aeronauts would not have attempted to emulate him, says *La France*. Therefore, the Englishman's mistake, to put it mildly, was the cause of the death of SIVEL and CROCE-SPINELLI. It really does not seem worth while to add anything to this statement, except that people who will try experiments in the upper air must be better prepared for its perils than the *Zenith* party were. There is slight occasion for five or seven miles of travel heavenward: but if there were, such an exploit is not to be undertaken thoughtlessly.

It is doubtful, however, if the tragic affair of the *Zenith* will deter enthusiastic adventurers from imitating some of the most daring voyagers of the skies. Our own country has lately furnished an amateur aeronaut whose brief career was sufficiently blood-curdling to serve as a warning to rash experiments. An enterprising druggist, living on Long Island, fancying an aerial flight, spurned the clumsy apparatus of "Darius Green and his flying machine," and made a real balloon, in which he seated himself, after due inflation. He soon became alarmed at the course which his air-ship was taking, and jumped out without much ado. He was not killed, strange to say, but was badly wounded, and his balloon went off into space. The trip cost the ambitious aeronaut several thousand dollars, besides much physical suffering. Yet, this man had never been in a balloon before.

We print this morning a letter from our Washington correspondent containing some very interesting statements from the full report of the Government medical officers on yellow fever in the South. The letter gives a vivid idea of the nature of the ravages of the disease, and shows, as clearly as if by a mathematical demonstration, how completely the dreaded plague can be controlled where the necessary steps are taken.

THE SOUTH AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We invite careful attention to the letter of Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER on the Louisiana adjustment and its consequences. It is an important statement, from an authoritative source, of facts in a case that has given the country great trouble, and which it is very desirable should be accurately understood. Of Mr. WHEELER himself it is hardly necessary to say that his character for fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party is as firmly established as that of any man in public life in the country, and that in the course of a long and conspicuous career in Congress he has earned the unqualified respect of all who know him. It is largely due to his impartiality, his patient industry, and his remarkable combination of tact and candor, that the adjustment of the difficulties in Louisiana has been attended with so much success.

What the adjustment was, what its terms required, how it was understood, in what way it has been carried out, and what are its effects on the prosperity and prospects of the hitherto unhappy State, the reader can ascertain from Mr. WHEELER's own statement. At this moment we desire only to point out that the spirit which guided the arbitrators in the matter, and the spirit in which Mr. WHEELER discusses the situation in the letter which we publish this morning, is precisely that which the great body of the Republican Party throughout the country shares concerning the South. We have frequently had occasion to declare that whatever may have been the motives guiding some of the Republican politicians in Louisiana and in Washington, the party as a whole—the disinterested, thoughtful, and fair-minded men of the whole organization—have never wished to wrest any partisan advantage from the misfortunes or even from the faults of the South. The prevailing sentiment of the Republican Party toward the South, so far as we have any means of accurately determining it, is one of kindness and justice. There has been a good deal of anxiety; there has been some suspicion; often there has been impatience; but we are perfectly confident that the announcement by Mr. WHEELER that the Louisiana adjustment has been observed in good faith by the Conservatives, and that it promises to result in the advancement of the best interests of the entire people of the State, will be received with unalloyed gratification by the great mass of the Republican Party.

More than this, we risk nothing in saying that the Republican Party, as a whole, longs for the complete extinction of all political differences with the South, as such; it longs for the time when it can safely believe that geographical lines and lines of race shall be obliterated in party contests, and that the Southern and Northern citizens of our Republic can choose their party associations utterly uninfluenced by the part which either took in the late civil contest. Whether this can happen so soon as the next Presidential election we do not pretend to say. It will depend, we believe, on how clearly the people of both sections can be made to understand the *facts*, and on how far they are misled by prejudice and error. In our opinion, there is no sound or substantial reason why a sectional element should enter into the approaching canvass. The reappearance of such an element, would be an unqualified misfortune, the more to be regretted because unnecessary. The interests of the North and the South are precisely the same. Each is bound up in the success or want of success of the other. The one thing that separated them in so many sad and terrible ways has been done away with—done away with absolutely and forever, in all its forms. There is no reason why South Carolina and New-York should not be as heartily united as New-York and Pennsylvania. As a matter of fact, there is no longer such a thing in existence as a sectional interest opposed to another sectional interest from the Gulf to the Adirondacks. Those who would make it appear that there is are either hopelessly blind or wickedly reckless. There are American interests only, and these are common to the whole country. Every act, every word on either side that obscures this great fact is a blunder or a crime.

It is a common thing to hear the Mississippi spoken of as the great bond of union between the sections. It is, indeed, a noble one, which the country should strengthen in every possible manner. But there are others scarcely less important. The magnificent ranges of the Alleghanies and their outlying courses of hills, sweeping from the granite coasts of New-Hampshire to within sight of the Gulf, constitute such a bond. On their flanks and in their valleys they hold coal and iron and bear forests, that must, sooner or later, give birth to industries such as the world has never yet seen, and has scarcely imagined, while the enormous water-power from the streams that flow down their eastern slope stands ready to make its rich contribution. In connection with these are the harbors of the Southern coast, from Norfolk to Mobile, every one of which will, in the course of time, be the dépôt and entrepôt of a thriving commerce.

Why should the possessors of such a heritage as ours quarrel? War, with harsh measure to all engaged in it, has destroyed the only great cause of division between us. Can we afford to prolong its injuries and nurse its miseries? If we cannot look on the past with equanimity, why should we not turn toward the future and bury our petty animosities, our stupid distrust of each other, our costly and irritating prejudices, in the contemplation of the sure rewards that invite our united pursuit. Great as has been the progress of this nation since it consisted, a hundred years ago, of a thin fringe of scanty settlements between the mountains and the sea coast, it has been almost insignificant compared to that which is possible in the next hundred years. Why should we postpone unnecessarily our entrance, in hearty accord, on this flattering career? We have almost unlimited resources; we have the labor, the skill, and in great part the capital required for the immediate future. All we lack, so far as the South is concerned, is political tranquillity, and to supply that lack, as far as in him lies, is the urgent, unquestionable duty of every American citizen. Most of all, it is the duty of every member of that party which justly boasts that its essential purpose has been to establish the country in a perfect Union.

TICONDEROGA.

We began our centennial celebrations at Lexington and Concord on the 19th of last month, and they recalled to our remembrance much nearly-forgotten history of the incidents of that day, a hundred years ago. Rebellion and revolution took their first aggressive steps there, and peace, short of independence or submission, was thenceforward impossible. Lexington sounded the alarm that separated the friends of liberty from the adherents of the King. It disclosed to the colonies themselves the real issue which had been behind their remonstrances, and intensified the earnestness of purpose which had so temperately yet so firmly resisted the exactions of the crown. In New-England the flame of resistance was instant and wide-spread. War had been foreseen, and measures had been taken in anticipation of it. As early as the 15th of February of that year, more than two months before the Lexington fight, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts had passed a resolution, directing the Committee of Correspondence of Boston to immediately put themselves in communication with the Province of Quebec, in order to prevent the apprehended design of the British Ministry to engage Canadians and Indians in hostilities against the colonies. The last of March JOHN BROWN, who had been sent on this mission to Montreal, wrote from there to SAMUEL ADAMS and Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, "that the Fort of Ticonderoga must be seized as soon as possible, should hostilities be committed by the King's troops;" and he added, "the people on the New-Hampshire Grants have engaged to do the business, and, in my opinion, are the proper persons for the job." On the 27th of April the capture of the fort was planned by several persons in Hartford, Conn., and Capt. NOAH PHELPS, Capt. EDWARD MOTT, and others, with three hundred pounds from the Connecticut Treasury, started northward for men and supplies the next day. At Pittsfield, Mass., they were joined by Col. EASTON and forty soldiers. At Bennington they found Col. ETHAN ALLEN and his Green Mountain Boys, and the command was devolved upon ALLEN, and Castleton, about twenty miles from Ticonderoga, was fixed as the rendezvous. On Sunday evening, the 7th of May, the whole party were at Castleton. On the 8th, Col. BENEDICT ARNOLD arrived with a commission from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety authorizing him to enlist men to reduce the fort at Ticonderoga. He insisted on taking command of the expedition, but the men refused to serve under him, and ALLEN remained commander of the forces, mostly raised in the New-Hampshire Grants. On the 9th the expedition moved to Shoreham, on the lake shore, and ALLEN, with eighty-three men, all his boats could carry, crossed the lake and landed near the fort, the boats returning for the remainder of the forces under Capt. SETH WARNER. But day was breaking, and as ALLEN saw that there would be no hope of surprising the garrison if he waited for Capt. WARNER, he drew up his men and addressed them: "Friends and fellow-soldiers: We must this morning quit our pretensions to valor or possess ourselves of this fortress; and inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily, poise your firelocks." Every gun was poised. The men then advanced rapidly up the height on which the fort stood, captured the only two sentinels on duty, and, entering the fort, formed in the parade and gave three huzzas. ALLEN, at the door of the commander's room, demanded the instant surrender of the fort. "By what authority?" asked the half-dressed DELAPLACE. "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," thundered ALLEN. DELAPLACE, being somewhat hastened in his answer by the near vision of ALLEN's sword, gave up the fort, with fifty prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, also swivels, small arms, and stores in abundance.

Thus in three weeks the bloody fight at Lexington, and on the road to Boston, had been followed by the bloodless victory at Ticonderoga; and the sunrise of that Spring morning saw the position which had cost England many millions of treasure surrendered without a blow in its defense. Crown Point was taken the next day by Capt. SETH WARNER, and an expedition under ARNOLD and ALLEN proceeded down the lake to St. Johns, and captured the only British vessel in these waters, and the "Keys of Champlain," the northern "gate of the country" were secured to the Colonial arms. Along the shores of that lake and upon its placid waters, from the time CHAMPLAIN first saw it in 1609, there had been almost ceaseless war. The Iroquois and the Algonquins had waged their savage contests along its borders, and made them a frightful battle ground. Later, in the French and Indian war, they had become the field upon which Indians and white men on either side contended with a ferocity scarcely less than savage for the dominion of the North. DIESKAU, MONTCALM, Lord HOWE, ABERCROMBIE figure in the battles of that time. At last English persistence conquered, and held that highway from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence, until ALLEN's victory a century ago. The ruins of "Old Ti." still remain, and the tourist, as he takes his way leisurely over that most charming of all Summer routes, through Lake George, by the fort, and down Lake Champlain, finds himself at all points on historic ground, where races and nationalities contended for more than a century for the dominion of a valley, as beautiful in its scenery, as fair in its rich homesteads, as inviting in its century of peaceful prosperity, as any on this continent.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

No fact is more remarkable in regard to art development in this country than the general advance in musical taste and culture during the last twenty-five years, and particularly during the last decade of that period. Ten years, indeed, is a short time in which to detect and to gauge the mental progress of a whole people in regard to any subject, and particularly in regard to one which is of such a mixed intellectual, emotional, and physical nature as music; but our progress has been sufficiently rapid to be apparent to a close observer, and it is so genuine and so normal that its quality cannot be mistaken. Indeed the causes and the conditions of this growth are discernible without much difficulty. They have existed for well-nigh the last quarter of a century. It was about twenty-five years ago that real criticism in art, and especially in music, first made its appearance in our literature, and particularly in our newspapers. There was true appreciation of music here before that time, nowhere truer or better. They who speak, as some do, of a taste for music, and particularly for opera, having been developed here within a few years, speak in ignorance of a public which some years before the war united discrimination and enthusiasm in operatic music to a degree of which we now seem to be almost incapable. Then operatic artists of a higher grade than have been heard anywhere for ten years past found adequate appreciation and payment in the same country from which ALBANI, although a favorite, has lately been obliged to retire for want of what her managers regarded as her due recognition. And now operas are not unfrequently produced, and apparently to the satisfaction of the public, with an incompleteness in the minor characters and in the chorus which then would not have been tolerated. But while this taste undeniably existed, it was as certainly confined to a much narrower circle than is the case at present.

One cause of the diffusion of musical taste and culture has been, as we have already remarked, the appearance of intelligent and thoughtful musical criticism in our newspapers and other periodical publications. Before the period to which we have referred, what was written upon musical performances was merely "I like" or "I don't like," put into various phraseology. Upon dramatic performances there was thoughtful criticism, written by men whose studies qualified them for the task; but the articles upon music were written without knowledge either of music itself, or of the arts of vocal and instrumental performance, and they meant nothing whatever, but were a mere pleasant babble of flattery—often mere "puffs," paid for as advertisements. When real criticism appeared, it was at first decried and opposed by those who had a money interest in the success of artists of a second rank, who came over here with great pretensions to gather dollars from the Yankees But it held its own, made its way, and had its effect in the diffusion of musical culture, of which we see the results at the present day. Another cause of our musical progress has undoubtedly been the presence of so many Germans among us. Their influence upon us in this respect has been great, and it has been for good. It was about twenty-five years ago, too, that they—not very few before—began to be so numerous. Germans carry good music with them wherever they go, and they soon began to make themselves felt here in that way; but the full effect of their example, their teaching, and of that contagion of admiration and of appetite which manifests itself so strongly in art, did not fully appear until within the last ten years. That the effect which all must have noticed is due in a great measure to the cause that we have just mentioned, is plain from the fact that our great advance has been in classical music, and particularly in the general enjoyment and appreciation of those great instrumental works, the production of which seems to be a musical specialty of the German people. We mention a fact not generally known, when we say that THEODORE THOMAS has a concert—that is a concert or an open rehearsal, which amounts to the same thing—every day in the year. The effect of such a continued series of performances upon the public taste can hardly be overestimated; and the fact that such an occupation of his orchestra is possible and profitable, is a very significant sign of our present state of musical culture.

And now Mr. THOMAS is about to direct one of those great festivals which are landmarks of musical progress; and this festival is to take place in a city—Cincinnati—where twenty-five years ago such a musical event would have been quite as impossible as in Greenland or in Madagascar. And this is the second musical festival in that place, the first of which, two years ago, delighted and surprised the intelligent musicians who took part in it, either as executants or as hearers, by the merit of the performance and by the general enthusiasm which the occasion elicited. And here again we find indications of rapid progress. The programme for the present festival is of a much higher character than that of two years ago, although that was not to be regarded slightingly. But on this occasion almost the entire programme of the seven concerts to be given in four days is filled with the titles of works of the highest class, including the masterpieces of BACH, BEETHOVEN, and SCHUMANN. Those who were present at the festival of 1873 speak with an admiration which it is somewhat difficult to understand of the performances of the chorus. Choral performances are the results of the continued training of singers in masses. Choruses cannot be extemporized; and, moreover, like musical festivals themselves, they are the outcome of a widely-diffused musical taste and culture. That these exist in such a high degree in Cincinnati as to make such musical performances not only possible there, but successful from the art point of view, and even profitable as speculations, is one of the most gratifying as it is one of the most surprising indications of our art progress.

AN EVIL AND A NUISANCE.

The recent visit of Mr. BERGH to the slaughter-houses of the City has again brought into prominence an evil to which we directed public attention some months ago. If any one doubts that these places are the scenes of most horrible brutality, a single visit will at once relieve him of all uncertainty on that point. It would, however, seem to be almost useless to make any appeal to public sympathy on behalf of dumb animals. There is a feeling far too prevalent throughout the community, and encouraged, we regret to say, by portions of the public press, that all those appeals are only evidence of morbid sentimentality. That such feeling exists is not much to our credit as a people. It is not a mark of high civilization, and it cannot be regarded as evidence of efficient moral training. Nevertheless, there are some who appear rather to pride themselves on it, and who feign to regard as a credit what is much more a blot upon their social culture.

If these people cannot be convinced that unnecessary cruelty is an evil in itself, it might be expected that they would be ready to condemn it when it is shown to be detrimental to their own interests. But they are not amenable even to that kind of argument. It has been proved repeatedly that the manner in which animals are put to death in the slaughter-houses, and the tortures which are inflicted upon them previously, have a very material effect in lessening the value of the meat when it comes into the market. But still the evil goes on, and when any attempt is made to stop it, it is cried down. Last year the Board of Health made a definite proposition in regard to the slaughter-houses, and there was immediately a protest among the butchers. Here, in fact, the whole mischief lies. The butchers, who are the authors of the cruelties complained of, dislike to be interfered with. They are utterly insensible to any protest that can be made on the ground of humanity, and they resist the better feeling of cultured people by first denying most palpable truths, and then by combining to prevent legislative or other interference with their abuse of their functions. This can be met only by the force of public opinion; and it is more than time that that was brought to bear upon the subject. If a few of our citizens would only take it upon themselves to do as we have suggested, and occasionally visit the slaughter-houses, there would, we feel assured, soon be aroused a feeling in the public mind which would very speedily sweep away what is now a disgrace to our City and to our humanity.

Meanwhile we would have it remembered—and this is not the smallest part of the evil—that the slaughter-houses are not only scenes of relentless brutality, but also schools of cruelty for the education of the young. It is of little use attempting to teach lessons of morality in the public schools, if children are to be allowed, as they now are, to frequent the slaughter-houses afterward, and there to witness scenes which are compatible only with the worst barbarism. All the best efforts which the most conscientious teachers may make to educate the higher sensibilities of their pupils will be thrown away if, when the school is closed, those pupils have the worst part of their nature encouraged in places which, from their demoralizing effect under even the best regulations, ought to be subject to the inspection only of persons clothed in official authority. It would, of course, be impossible to say how far the public exhibition presented at the slaughter-houses has tended to increase crime. But there can be no doubt whatever that it does operate in that direction, and that it serves very strongly to vitiate the minds of the young, and more especially of those whose tendencies are already in the wrong direction. These places have a pernicious influence among us. Bad as they are in themselves, they are operating prejudicially upon society. We cannot afford to have even the smallest portion of the next generation perniciously educated. But as long as the slaughter-houses are allowed to be places for the exercise of unlimited cruelty, and places where young children can go and indulge their worst passions, or be taught to grow familiar with acts of bloodshed and brutality, we are in fact sanctioning a state of things that tends to future degradation, if not crime. It is not necessary for us to define what, under such circumstances, the duty is which society owes to itself; but we wish that it were not so necessary as it unfortunately is to urge society to perform it.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FISH.

As if striving to make up for the inaction forced upon them throughout a long Winter, river poachers in the neighborhood of New-York, are more numerous and more energetic than ever. Most of the small rivers are being mercilessly depleted of fish. Hundreds of people in all directions, who are apparently too lazy to work for an honest living, lay their nets across the streams in the dusk of the evening, and before the sun has risen return and draw to shore everything in the shape of a fish that they can lay their hands upon. They are mostly the same people who in the daytime destroy robins and small birds, but unfortunately it must be said that many farmers and others, who ought to be actuated by some better principle, are among the offenders.

The Commissioners of Fisheries, in their recent report, express their ability, even with the facilities they have now at their disposal, to restock, in a few years, all the waters of the State with trout. There are thousands of small brooks and ponds among farm lands, some of them entirely within the jurisdiction of a single owner, where trout would thrive well. Many were once filled with them, and the Commissioners undertake that they shall be so again if only they can get the assistance and coöperation of the residents in the several localities. But it is not an easy matter to convince the people generally that there is any value in the river fisheries. They never see the fish and rarely think of them, and what they do not see they do not believe in. There are six hundred and forty-six lakes in this State alone, not to speak of streams and rivers, and it is therefore no improbable estimate that there are tens of thousands of acres of water which are capable of being stocked. The value of this property, if carefully looked after, is considered to equal, acre for acre, that of the land, while it yields its fruit for the outlay of infinitely less labor, and when once started requires no cultivation. It would seem that when we consider for a moment the importance of this vast area of water as a food-producing agency, there should be no doubt as to the expediency of cultivating and protecting it. Yet the general tendency all the while is to reduce it to the lowest degree of unproductiveness.

As a sport, angling has not yet attained that degree of perfection and popularity among us which, if there are any fish left in the rivers, it will probably reach in a few years. And as the number of people who follow it is comparatively small, we have perhaps one reason why the streams are not better protected. But the Commissioners have instanced one example of the destruction of fish which comes home to the experience of very many people in and about New-York, who, while not professed anglers, like to indulge in a few hours' fishing occasionally during the Summer. The great South Bay of Long Island is a place well known to both amateur and professional fishermen. Indeed, the residents along its shores have made some progress in fish-culture, so far at least as concerns the oyster beds, and several families have long been entirely dependent upon the fisheries for their sustenance. The waters of the bay communicate with those of the ocean by means of some small channels through a narrow spit of sand. These channels are also the ways by which fish reach the bay, but there are only three or four which are so available. Now, about twenty people have undertaken to destroy the whole of the fisheries in this water, and they are rapidly carrying their object into execution. They have closed the narrow channels referred to with pound nets, a device by which it is impossible for the fish to escape capture, and thus they have completely cut off all access of the fish to the bay, or lagoon, as it might more correctly be termed. It is stated that each net takes at least nine tons of fish every month. There are fifteen nets, so that the entire capture is not less than a hundred and thirty-five tons per month, or eight hundred and ten tons during the six months which the season lasts.

This readily explains how it is that pleasure seekers find it no longer worth their while, as it once was, to go to Fire Island for a day's fishing. Bluefish, weakfish, and kingfish once abounded there, so that, it is stated, many hundreds used to be taken in a tide. But they have now fallen a prey to pound nets; and the injustice remains of about a score of men appropriating nearly two million pounds of fish, while the interests of residents on the bay and of the whole of the public are utterly disregarded.

This is an evil which surely calls for amendment; and it is very clear that if some legislative interference is not made in regard to the fisheries, there will soon be none left. Whatever the Commissioners may do in regard to stocking the rivers and ponds with fresh fish, will be of no avail if such reckless destruction is to be tolerated. They are now doing good work. During the last year they distributed in the State of New-York alone, forty-three boxes of salmon trout eggs, three boxes of brook trout, and five boxes of whitefish; besides 181,000 salmon, 1,030,300 salmon trout, 5[illegible]7,000 whitefish, 240,000 California salmon, and 2,176 bass and perch. They also turned into the waters of the Hudson 4,799,000 young shad, and shipped 36,000 young eels to other waters in the State. All this is independent of what they did toward supplying the waters elsewhere. But the best efforts they can make are paralyzed if the fish are to be unprotected, and the system now going on is not checked. This work, however, we must remember, is carried on with funds wisely appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature. It therefore becomes a question simply whether, in spite of the best efforts of Mr. SETH GREEN and the Commissioners, the public money shall be expended to little purpose, or whether means ought not to be taken to make it as productive as possible of the results contemplated. To this there can be but one answer.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA.

A HEAVY STORM—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL—SERVICES YESTERDAY IN THE CHURCHES AT TICONDEROGA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., May 9.—Last night this peaceful village, which has such martial memories, was the scene of a battle of the elements in which the artillery at least was more noisy than any ever before heard in its annals. In short, a thunder-storm swept over this whole region, unprecedented in violence in any northern latitude at any season of the year. It was a storm of such terrible power as to be worthy of mention. Occurring at 1 A. M., it wakened a whole village accustomed to go to sleep at 9 P. M. Worse than that, the roads, which were bad before, were made intolerable by the deluge of rain. To-day, after many signs that another storm was at hand, it finally became clear and warm, but it is not possible for the roads to get in good order. To excursionists from a distance this will not be of material importance, for the railroads run directly under the fort, and the grassy slopes around and before it will probably be dry. But the hundreds who must go by wagon from this village and the surrounding country will be subjected to great hardships. They will go, however, and the chances are that there will be a great crowd gathered from Vermont and Northern New York. That there will be comparatively few from the South is due to the fact that the Railroad declined to furnish special trains, and people did not care to take the risk of spending the night without shelter around the fort, even to honor the daring adventure of Ethan Allen. But the Centennial will be a success and the programme will be carried out. At sunrise the reveille will be heard once more in the old fortress, and a Rutland cannon having been dragged into the ruins a salute of 100 guns will be fired. Then there will be more of martial music in the place than there was at the same hour 100 years ago. After these proceedings, there will be a lull for some hours, as the first excursion trains will not arrive until 9 o'clock. There will be a review of the organized bodies under Col. Egolf, of Troy, Grand Marshal, which, with the picnic refreshments, will occupy until 1:30 P. M., when the procession will move up to the fort over the route taken by Ethan Allen, and the regular exercises will be opened by Hon. William E. Calkins, of Ticonderoga, who will welcome the visitors and make a short address. The principal subsequent speakers will be ex-Gov. Stewart, of Vermont, who will speak for that State, and Rev. Joseph Cook, now of Boston, but a native of Ticonderoga, who will speak for New-York. There will be other addresses, but all will be short. One of the features of the occasion will be the reading of letters of regret for their inability to be present from a number of prominent gentlemen, among whom is Gov. Tilden.

If another storm should not come up, the occasion promises to be one of great interest; but for those who wish to go south at the close of the exercises, the moment will be unpleasant, for there will be no trains. The Centennial has already begun, however, for Rev. Mr. Cook preached an eloquent commemorative sermon in the Congregationalist Church this morning. The basis of his discourse was that Jehovah is the monarch of the universe, and in its course he eloquently advanced the views which he has presented before Yale College concerning what is necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the Republic. There were other services in the same church this evening, which were conducted by Rev. L. V. Price, the Pastor, who delivered an able and interesting address appropriate to the occasion.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES THIS EVENING.

A few changes of programme claim brief notice. At Booth's Theatre, to-night, Miss Clara Morris is to act in "Evadne." At Wallack's, "The Road to Ruin," which is to alternate during the week with the Saturday evening entertainment, consisting of "The Rivals" and "A Happy Pair," will be presented. Mlle. Aimée commences her farewell performances at the Lyceum Theatre, and appears this evening in "La Jolie Parfumeuse." At the Bowery Theatre. "Aladdin" will be produced with a *mise en scène* becoming the promise of its title, and a new burlesque called "Keno" is referred to among the novelties at the Olympic. Elsewhere the attractions of last week are maintained.

FOREIGN NOTES

Mr. Irving is to appear in matinée performances of "Hamlet" at the London Lyceum.

Herr De Suert, a violoncellist of great skill, has just effected a very successful début in London.

The French Academy of the Fine Arts, in its latest sitting, named M. Rubinstein correspondent in the section of music, in place of M. Daussaigne-Méhul, deceased.

A new opera bouffe, by Hervé, called "Alice de Nevers," has been brought out with very equivocal success, at the Paris Folies-Dramatiques. M. Cantin produced "Alice" in excellent style, and Mlle. Desclauzas sang in it.

Signor Salvini writes to a friend in London, "I cannot find words in which to express my gratitude for the honor and pleasure which the dramatic artists of London lavished upon me on Monday last. I saw assembled before me at Drury Lane Theatre the *élite* of the English dramatic family, and the spontaneous ovation I received has so filled my heart with gratitude that I feel the necessity of begging you to share a part of it."

The new Alexandra Palace, in London, is soon to be opened to the public. On the Monday immediately following the opening the splendid theatre, capable of seating 4,000 persons, will be brought into use by the production of a new spectacular ballet arranged and superintended by Signor Espinoza, and introducing a Mlle. Milani, from La Scala, as principal danseuse. A series of operettas will be given, supported by Mr. Wilfrid Morgan, Mr. Nordblom, Miss Gaylord, and Miss Ashton, several entirely new works by native composers being on the list. In the grounds a large permanent circus is being rapidly pushed forward toward completion, in which Mr. Hengler and his troupe will find a temporary home.

The question has often been asked, who was the writer of the Rakoczy march used by Berlioz in the "Damnation de Faust." According to a Hungarian author, the person whose name is appended to the composition, that hero of the war of Magyar independence, returning with his troops from the battle-field of Szib, where he had just been beaten, the 16th November, 1705, heard for the first time that air played by a Tzigane named Barna [illegible] (Mihaly Barna.) The latter, in honor of the General, gave the composition the title it now bears. A descendant of that man, known as the handsome Zinka, played the piece all over the country. A musician, the Abbé Vaczek, wrote down the notes as he there executed it. Then a composer, Ruzicka, put it into an artistic form. Afterward, in accordance with the Magyar practice, variations were added to it; some have been written, more improvised, and this latter method is continued daily at the fancy of the performers.

A drama called "Cromwell" has been produced at the Paris Châtelet. It is an unfinished work by Séjour, and its performance, which lasted nearly seven hours, occasioned something like a riot. The actor Taillade, who played *Cromwell*, underlined the words "miserable Royalists," and spoke with emphasis of picking up the head of Charles I. in a velvet box and sending it to any King who disputed his power. A great disturbance ensued, and on the following night the house was closed, to allow a revision of the play. The London *Times* correspondent thus closes a lengthened critique on the piece: "It may be said that if 'Cromwell' is to be a success depending not upon political and other allusions, the management will, I think, do well to use the pruning-knife very freely; and above all, excise the uncalled-for and ridiculous ballet of the first act. As a drama the play is wanting in an interesting plot, for the historic Cromwell is subordinated, as it were, for the benefit of the legendary Georges de Warwick. As a spectacular piece it can hardly compete with the attractions of other theatres, and it therefore remains to be proved whether politics, *double-entendres*, and occasional fine acting will be sufficient to retain "Cromwell" on the bills of the Châtelet for a considerable period."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs, April 28: "At the Renaissance last night the prolonged run of 'Giroflé Girofla' gave place to the first representation of an opéra bouffe by Johann Strauss, the celebrated waltz composer of Vienna. 'La Reine Indigo'—such is the title of the opera—was produced before a real first-night audience, and as far as the music goes, obtained a great success. The score is full of melody, and is more carefully written and more precise than the generality of these operas; while the orchestral parts testify to a thorough knowledge of the effect produced by the various musical instruments. Most of the principal passages were justly redemanded. Strauss would be unworthy of his reputation had he not introduced both into the overture and opera itself some of his most enchanting waltz symphonies, all of which will doubtless become popular, and be perpetuated not only on the piano, but also by means of the street organs in London, for, happily, in Paris these instruments are forbidden. It would require too much space to analyze the twenty airs which are to be found in the three acts of 'La Reine Indigo.' As to the libretto, it is impossible to analyze it. The plot is incoherent and void of any semblance of reality. The authors have not given themselves the trouble to invent." The correspondent concludes by repeating the news of the success of the music, which is wedded, he remarks, to "wretched words."

A Vienna dispatch to the London *Times*, dated April 28, says: "An interesting and successful attempt was made last week at the Burg Theatre to imitate the experiment made in 1864 in Weimar, celebrating the third centenary anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare by representing through a week the whole cycle of his historical dramas. Since 1873 Dingeldstedt, the director of the Burg Theatre, has worked to bring the different dramas gradually on the Vienna stage until he could repeat the performance of the whole series, which he had first tried in Weimar. With Schlegel's translation as a foundation, Dingelstedt himself had adapted the dramas to the modern stage, so that up to a certain point he figured as author not less than manager. Except, perhaps, in joining the first and second parts of 'Henry IV.' into one, he cannot be said to have taken too great liberties with the original. In spite of the strain laid on the actors, the Burg Theatre made good its claim to be considered the leading stage in Germany. The effect was not a little heightened by bestowing great care on the scenic decorations and on all the subordinate parts, the same Throne-room, the same Westminster Hall, and the same Tower serving in all the pieces. The whole series of events was brought, as it were, before the eyes of the spectator. On the 24th, the birthday of Shakespeare, the cycle ended, and the Director addressed a letter of thanks to all those who had contributed to the success."

A SCHOONER ASHORE ON THE MAINE COAST.

CALAIS, Me., May 9.—The schooner J. A. Tyler, of this port, from Boston for Bangor, went ashore at Booth Bay last night.

LOUISIANA AT PEACE.

STATEMENT OF THE RECENT ADJUSTMENT BY HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN GOOD FAITH BY BOTH PARTIES—THE PROSPECT OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR THE FUTURE—THE SPIRIT OF THE "BANNER ST. LAWRENCE DISTRICT" TOWARD THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is the Louisiana adjustment a success or a failure? This inquiry comes to me daily from every section of the country. Its answer depends upon what is to be regarded as success or failure. There is a class of people who seem to have expected that the adjustment was to inaugurate a political millennium in Louisiana; that henceforth that State was to be wholly free from the friction which attends the workings of political parties elsewhere. This class will probably pronounce the adjustment a failure, for undoubtedly party warfare will continue to be waged in Louisiana very much as it is in New-York and the other States of the Union. She will have her dishonest officials and corrupt legislation, as other States have, and she will for years to come stagger along under the load of her accumulated financial burdens, and her obligations may, at times, go to protest. Louisiana, from her existence as a State, has had an exceptionally stormy record. Read the Messages of her Governors for years antecedent to the late war and you will rarely fail to find allegations of public disorder and official defalcations. This condition of things, arising from the diversity of races and character in the State, with the almost unavoidable disturbances growing out of the war, and the upheaval of the very foundations of labor and society, is not to be changed in a day, by any one act, however potent or beneficial.

THE FUTURE BRIGHT.

Nevertheless, I firmly believe that even Louisiana has at last caught inspiration from the new order of things, and that, exhausted as she is with tumult and violence, yet with just government and the education of her people, (the last just now her greatest need,) she will, with steady but slow pace, emerge from what seemed to be her utterly helpless condition. There is another class who will regard the adjustment as a failure—those who sought in it simply partisan advantages. Without arrogating anything for the gentlemen who composed the late Congressional Committee on Southern Affairs, I think I may safely claim for them that they are not of this class.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE.

As for the Republican members, they entered upon their labors with a sincere desire to redress any wrongs or errors committed by their party, particularly in connection with the general election held in Louisiana in the month of November last. They did not inquire who were to lose or gain by following *principle* to its just conclusion. As to the Democratic members, while they had no faith in the success of the adjustment, they placed no obstacles in its way, and one of them, Hon. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, gave his public approbation to the attempt at pacification. The Republican members were deeply impressed with the fact that the Returning Board had inflicted great wrong upon the people of Louisiana, by depriving certain members of the House of Representatives of the seats to which they had been legally elected. To redress this wrong—to convince the people of Louisiana, by act rather than by profession, that the Republican Party would secure to them what they claim with so much tenacity for themselves—respect and obedience to the will of the majority when fairly expressed—was their sole determined aim. The refusal of the South to abide by this doctrine in 1860 drove us into the war, which I trust forever affirmatively settled it. We compelled the South to submit to it, and ought now, if they are to be regarded as equals in the Government, to accord them all that we demand for ourselves. And it is just here that the adjustment is to be regarded as a complete success. The great obstacle encountered by the committee in New-Orleans was the desire, on both sides, for political supremacy. The Democrats insisted that the Republicans, having the majority in the House of Representatives, would not voluntarily relinquish it. On my recent visit to New-Orleans, and on the day preceding the meeting of the extra session of the Legislature, I met, by invitation, the Republican State Committee of Louisiana and the Republican members of the House of Representatives, in joint meeting convened. After mutual consultation the resolution was taken to carry out the adjustment in letter and spirit, and the manner in which it was done on the next day, and particularly the conduct of the retiring members, challenged the admiration of the country.

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

A fuller measure of justice was thus rendered to the people of that State than even the Conservatives claimed at the hands of the committee. And so the Republican Party, of its own volition, accorded justice to the people of Louisiana. In doing this I admit that it did nothing beyond simple justice, but that was a great achievement under the circumstances which surround the party in that State.

In another, and perhaps more important respect the adjustment has proved a great success. *There is now a State Government in Louisiana, admitted and recognized by the people.* Tossed upon the wild waves of anarchy for the last two years, appealing in vain to Congress and the courts, the State has at last found rest by its own voluntary action.

At the close of the late extra session of the Legislature, Speaker Estilette, a Democrat, in responding to the resolution of thanks offered by a colored Republican member, gave true expression to the now prevalent feeling when he said:

> "We came together under strange auspices, and serious doubts were entertained whether any good would come out of the adjustment. We knew nothing or little of each other, and naturally felt more or less suspicious of one another. No sooner, however, was the adjustment accepted by our Republican friends, than it became manifest that a bond of common interest in the welfare of our State would dissipate all strife and contention.
>
> This is an epoch in the history of Louisiana which must inaugurate an era of good feeling among all citizens, white and black, Democrats and Republicans.
>
> Once more we will see capital pouring into our State, confidence restored, and our agricultural and manufacturing interests developed. No one will now gainsay that the adjustment has been proved a success, fruitful in good results to the City of New-Orleans and to the State of Louisiana."

And these were the sentiments of all sides of the House in seconding the resolution. One needs to have been an eye witness to the condition of things in this distracted State to appreciate the advantages to flow from this recognition of a State Government. From a condition of unrest, want of confidence, complete prostration of all business interests, utter despondency and dire anarchy, the people have become quiet, hopeful, confident, and every industry in the State is springing into new life and activity. I could fill a column with instances falling under my own observation illustrating this statement. Riot, tumult, and anarchy have given way to a Government whose sceptre is not the bayonet, but the voluntary adherence and support of the people. If nothing more, there is a lull in the storm, in which reason and order are morally certain to gain the ascendancy. Who shall say that this is not a substantial gain?

HAVE THE DEMOCRATS BROKEN FAITH?

But it is alleged and believed by some of our party friends that one of the provisions of the adjustment has already been violated by the Democrats. I cannot subscribe to the truth of this allegation. To the end that the question may be fully understood, I append a copy of the articles of agreement (A.) A reading of them will show that they embrace three parties—all Democrats—who trusted alone to the good faith of the Legislature to carry out the arrangement. First, were those who claimed that they had been elected as members of the House of Representatives, but that their certificates of election were illegally withheld by the Returning Board. Second, were two Senators in like position. Third, were Democrats who were declared elected by the Returning Board, in relation to whose seats there was no controversy, and who left the House with Wiltz on the 4th of January last, and did not seek to return until the late extra session. The first two classes submitted their claims to the arbitrament of the committee, and agreed that such of them as should "become members of the House of Representatives," would support the joint resolution recognizing the State Government, &c. The third class agreed to resume their seats upon conditions, and aid in perfecting the adjustment.

A further reading will show that the arbitrators had nothing to do *but to pass upon the claims of the Members and Senators who should sign the agreement.* Of course the award could affect no one else. It was merely advisory to the Republican members of the General Assembly. It could not and did not seek directly to interfere with the rights of members then sitting, and who had the certificates of the Returning Board, but whose seats were claimed by Democrats. It left each House of the General Assembly under that provision of the State Constitution which delares it to be the "judge of the qualifications, election and return of its members," to make final decision, as it did in the end. After the Democrats left the House on the 4th of January, and some time during the Winter session, the Republicans unseated four Democratic members. *who held the certificates of the Returning Board and whose names were on the list of members used by the Republican Clerk at the attempted organization in January.* No one of these four Democrats who were reseated at the recent extra session of the Legislature, of which complaint is made, was a party to the articles of adjustment. And when they were drawn I certainly had no knowledge that their legislative status had been changed—neither party calling my attention to it. Nor had I knowledge of the fact until a few days prior to the meeting of the committee in New-York in the month of March last. The committee did not at all consider their cases, and the award has no reference to them, as a copy appended will show (B.) These four Democrats, as I have already said, held the certificates of the Returning Board. They could not be deprived of their seats except by the action of the House of Representatives. The Constitution of Louisiana (article 33) provides that "*Not less than a majority* of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to transact business." No one can be found in Louisiana to assert that at the time these four Democrats were unseated there was a quorum of the house present. So these four Democrats had never been *legally* deprived of their seats. But it is replied by those who impute bad faith to the Democrats that the agreement contains this provision: "The House of Representatives, as to its members, as constituted under the award, * * * shall remain without change, except by resignation or death of members, until a new general election," and that this condition has been violated. The Democrats never questioned the action of the Returning Board *except in the cases referred to the committee.* They were willing, with these exceptions, to abide by it. My understanding of the above provision is that the House of Representatives was to be as returned by the Returning Board, *after the errors of that board had been corrected, in the cases specified in the agreement, by the award of the committee, and its adoption by the House of Representatives.* The parties to the agreement having made no stipulation in these cases, cannot be fairly asked to deprive these four members of seats to which they had been declared elected by the Returning Board, and of which "less than a majority of the members" of the House of Representatives had attempted to deprive them.

While in New Orleans, a few days since, I expressed the opinion that, as a strictly legal proposition, the parties might be held to have contracted with reference to the membership of the house at the time the agreement was signed. Just how this view of the case might affect the result I have not the data at hand to ascertain. But careful reflection satisfies me that there is a principle involved here which should not yield to strict legal rule, and which is of far more importance than any question of party preponderance. These four men being legally entitled to their seats, and having done nothing to forfeit them, their reinstatement was an act of simple justice, which all fully understanding the facts must approve.

THE POSITION OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

And now a word as to the bad faith imputed to the Democrats in this movement. They did not act covertly. It will be remembered that the first acceptance of the articles of adjustment was followed by a large, tumultuous meeting, numbered by thousands, in the streets of New-Orleans, at which the most violent and inflammatory resolutions were passed, and which for a time caused some who had signed the articles to pause. Negotiations were, after a little, proposed on another basis. On the night of the 8th of February, 1875, the Conservative caucus adopted another article, which contained, among others, this provision: "It being distinctly understood that those returned elected, both by the Returning Board and the Conservative Committee, shall be accepted as legally elected." This covers the case of the four members. This whole proposition was published at the time, and is indicative of the purpose of the Democrats. On consultation with my Republican associates, it was declined by me by telegraph from Mobile, not, however, on account of the above feature, but for other conditions therein contained.

But more than this. On the day preceding the meeting of the late extra session of the Legislature, I met, at the rooms of Gen. Sheridan, at the St. Charles, prominent Republican officials, and Col. Leonard, of the Shreveport *Times*, who had been the leading man in the negotiations on the Democratic side. He assented to the proposition for adjustment at the very outset, never faltered in its support, but amid all its varying fortunes, when the tumultuous thousands threatened to overthrow it, gathered new courage and hope, and assured me, so far as his friends were concerned, of ultimate triumph. The matter of the four members was fully discussed in Gen. Sheridan's room, and Col. Leonard distinctly informed us that he wished no concealment, and that it was due to us that he should inform us that if the award of the committee should be adopted by the House, the Democrats would promptly reseat the four members. This statement is but simple justice to Col. Leonard and those whom he represented.

I can easily perceive how parties at a distance, without knowledge of the facts in detail, should think the Democrats guilty of non-observance of the provision which I have cited. But I cannot think them in fairness obnoxious to the charge, and common justice, which ought to characterize parties as well as individuals, entitles them to this explanation. The Republican Party has now put itself in the right in Louisiana. The action of both parties in the future will be watched by the country, and the people will mete out to each the judgment to which by its acts it shall entitle itself, and to that tribunal the matter may safely be confided.

PATIENCE AND JUSTICE REQUIRED.

And now a closing word—the result of my personal observation in the South. We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind us in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are, in the brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and which will have to be relieved by the temperate, fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable, agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school-house is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them, to the fullest extent, every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored—give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them, by every necessary means, to an exact, rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the Constitution and its amendments to secure to *all* within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging. This, I believe to be the doctrine of the Republican Party. I know it is of the thousands of veteran Republicans in the Banner St. Lawrence District, as it is of

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

MALONE, Saturday, May 8, 1875.

[A.]

THE TEXT OF THE ADJUSTMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, March, 1875.

Whereas, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State, in 1872, the action of the Returning Board in declaring and promulgating the results of the general election, in the month of November last, and the organization of the House of Representatives, on the 4th day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the re-establishment of peace and order in this State.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, members of the Conservative Party, claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the award and arbitrament of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, Charles Foster, William Walter Phelps, Clarkson N. Potter, and Samuel S. Marshall, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the several cases; and, when such awards shall be made, we hereby severally agree to abide by the same:

And such of us as may become members of the House of Representatives, under this arrangement, hereby severally agree to sustain by our influence and votes the joint resolution hereinafter set forth.

[Here follow the signatures of the Democrats who claimed that their certificates of election as members of the House of Representatives had been illegally withheld by the Returning Board.]

And the undersigned, claiming to have been elected Senators from the Eighth and Twenty-second Senatorial Districts, hereby agree to submit their claims to the foregoing award and arbitrament, and in all respects to abide the results of the same.

[Here follow the signatures of the Democrats, who made a like claim as to seats in the Senate.]

And the undersigned, holding certificates of election from the Returning Board, hereby severally agree that upon the coming in of the award of the foregoing arbitrators they will, when the same shall have been ratified by the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications of the body in session at the State House claiming to be the House of Representatives, attend the sitting of the said House for the purpose of adopting said report, and if said report shall be adopted, and the members embraced in the foregoing report shall be seated, then the undersigned severally agree that immediately upon the adoption of said report they will vote for the following joint resolution:

[Here follow the signatures of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives in relation to whose seats there was no controversy.]

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana That said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government claiming to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg Government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth it will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State; and that the House of Representatives, as to its members, as constituted under the award of George F. Hoar, W. A. Wheeler, W. P. Frye, Charles Foster, Samuel S. Marshall, Clarkson N. Potter, and William Walter Phelps, shall remain without change except by resignation or death of members until a new general election, and that the Senate, as now organized, shall also remain unchanged except so far as that body shall make changes on contests.

(B.)

TEXT OF THE AWARD.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1875.

The undersigned, having been requested to examine the claims of the persons hereinafter named to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, and having examined the returns and the evidence relating to such claims, are of opinion, and do hereby find, award, and determine, that F. S. Goode is entitled to a seat in the Senate from the Twenty-second Senatorial District; and that J. B. Elam is not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the Eighth Senatorial District; and that the following named persons are entitled to seats in the House of Representatives from the following-named parishes respectively: From the Parish of Assumption, R. R. Beasely, E. F. X. Dugas; from the Parish of Bienville, James Brice; from the Parish of De Soto, J. S. Scales, Charles Schuler; from the Parish of Jackson, E. Kidd; from the Parish of Rapides, James Jeffries, R. C. Luckett, G. W. Stafford; from the Parish of Terrebonne, Edward McCollum, W. H. Keyes; from the Parish of Winn, George A. Kelley. And that the following named persons are not entitled to seats which they claim from the following named parishes, respectively, but that the persons now holding seats from said parishes are entitled to retain the seats now held by them: From the Parish of Avoyelles, J. O. Quin; from the Parish of Iberia, W. F. Schwing; from the Parish of Caddo, A. D. Land, T. R. Vaughan, J. J. Horan. We are of opinion that no person is entitled to a seat from the Parish of Grant.

In regard to most of the cases, the undersigned are unanimous; as to the others, the decision is that of a majority.

GEORGE F. HOAR,
W. A. WHEELER,
W. P. FRYE,
CHARLES FOSTER,
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS,
SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

THE OLD ST. PETER'S CEMETERY.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING IN JERSEY CITY—BISHOP CORRIGAN'S AUTHORITY DENIED—THE RELATIVES REFUSE TO PERMIT THE REMOVAL OF THE BODIES.

The announcement which Bishop Corrigan directed the Pastors of the several churches throughout Hudson County to make from their pulpits, in relation to the removal of the bodies from St. Peter's Cemetery by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, was made yesterday morning. In St. Mary's Church it produced considerable excitement, and threats were made that the authority of the Bishop would be defied. Fully 20,000 persons visited the cemetery yesterday, and the same party stood guard over the graves that has been there since the trouble commenced. Chief of Police Champney, Inspector Murphy, Capt. Glenny, and a squad of twenty-five policemen were on the ground all day to prevent any breach of the peace. Father Corrigan visited the cemetery during the afternoon and advised the multitude to go home and to offer no resistance to the removal of the remains. His remarks met with no favor at all. The men announced their determination to allow the work of desecration to proceed no further, and the more excited among them stated that they would contribute nothing further toward the support of the churches unless the Pope removed the Bishop and all the priests who had had anything to do with the sale of the remains. Feeling ran so high that the violent demeanor of a single drunken man threatened at one time to result in a riot. He was unusually loud and boisterous in his manner and expressions, and was directed by Officer Curry to move on. He refused to go, and Officer Hopkins undertook to arrest him. He seized a stone, and threw it at the officer, cutting his face badly. Officer Curry then seized him, and a rescue was attempted. He was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house, and put into a cell. He gave his name as Hugh Colleen, and will have an examination before Justice Keese this morning.

THE SEAMENS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, was celebrated last evening at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. After the regular evening services the annual report of the Board of Managers, describing the work of the past year, was read. The society maintains three stations, under the supervision of three missionaries, assisted by two colporteurs. The first of these stations, the "Floating Church of Our Saviour," at the foot of Pike street, East River, with its Mission House at No. 34 Pike street, is under the care of Rev. Robert J. Walker, and has received, during the past year, the largest attendance of any since its erection. On the first Sunday in Lent the Bishop of the diocese, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., administered the rite of Confirmation at this chapel to twenty persons, ten of whom were seamen, and among them were natives of not less than four of the countries of Europe, besides some of the West India islands, and other parts of the world, as well as our own countrymen. This mission has also under its supervision a Sunday-school and a reading-room for sailors in port—week-day evening services and temperance meetings being regularly held every Wednesday in the Mission-house. The New Sailor's Home in Franklin square serving the triple purpose of church, home, and hospital, at present under the charge of Mr. Rode, has for many years been an important branch of the society's work. The second station, the North River chapel, known as the "Church of the Holy Comforter," is under the supervision of Rev. Henry Floy Roberts, assisted by a colporteur. During the year the aggregate number of seamen and boatmen attending the services were 2,243, and the number to whom books and tracts were given amounted to 1,598. The third station of the society is at Coenties slip, and the Mission-room, No. 22 South street, under the direction of Rev. Isaac Maguire. The permanent fund of the society has received additions from the estate of the late Mrs. Mary E. C. Vanhorne, balance of legacy, $2,246 49, and $5,000 from the estate of the late George Merritt. With this fund it is proposed to provide a permanent residence for the Coenties Slip Station, with reading-rooms and homes for the missionaries. During the year the managers have received grants of books and tracts from the following sources: The New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book, the Church Book, the Protestant Episcopal Tract, the Evangelical Knowledge, the American Bible, and the American Tract Societies, and the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning. After the report was read, the anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. R. V. M. Johnson, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's Church in Brooklyn.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN NOT AT THE TRIAL.

In THE TIMES of Saturday last it was erroneously stated that Bishop Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, was at the Beecher trial on the day before. The mistake arose from a misapprehension on the part of the reporter.

WASHINGTON.

THE BLACK HILLS NEGOTIATIONS.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW TO BE TESTED—THE REVENUES LARGER THAN THE ESTIMATES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—AN IMPORTANT POSTAL LAW—THE COURT OF CLAIMS—A NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED BY THE STRIKING PRINTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The people of the North-western States and Territories manifest great interest in the negotiations between the Government and the Indians touching the Black Hills country. In anticipation of the arrival of Red Cloud and his party, Senators Ingalls and Harvey, of Kansas; Hitchcock and Paddock, of Nebraska, and Representatives from several frontier States and Territories, are here to be present at the negotiations. All of these gentlemen will urge the Government to use great exertions to make a new treaty that will give the United States undisputed title to the Black Hills country.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Harrisonburg, Va., have found a bill of indictment against an agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railraod, for ejecting Annie Smith, a colored woman, from the depot of the company at Staunton. This is said to be an aggravated case, and it will be used to test the constitutionality of the Civil Rights law.

The opinion of Judge Kelley that the revenues of the present fiscal year would fall below the estimates of the Treasury Department is not likely to be verified by the fact. The receipts from internal revenue are larger than their estimates require them to be at the present time in order to make good the estimated revenues for the year, and they promise to be increased during the next two months. It was expected that internal taxes would yield this year $107,000,000, and it is now almost certain that they will, instead, amount to at least $110,000,000. The Customs revenues will also probably reach the figures of the estimates.

AN IMPORTANT POSTAL ORDER.

The following important order was signed by the Postmaster General yesterday, and will be issued by circular to all Postmasters to-morrow:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1875.

The treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, concluded at Berne Oct. 9, 1874, between the United States of America, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey, having been duly ratified by the United States on the 8th of March, 1875, and the ratifications thereof by the several contracting States having been duly exchanged at Berne, Switzerland, on the 3d of May, 1875, it is hereby ordered that the uniform rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the Postal Union, embracing the above named countries, without distinction, shall be as follows:

A. For prepaid letters, 10 cents per 15 grammes.

B. For unpaid letters, 10 cents per 15 grammes.

C. For postal cards, 2 cents each.

D. For newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents each.

E. For other printed matter, samples of merchandise, and all articles, other than newspapers, enumerated in article 4 of the treaty, 2 cents per each weight of 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

F. For the registration fee on all correspondence 8 cents.

G. No fee will be charged for a return receipt in cases where a receipt from the addressee is requested.

H. No additional tax will be collected in the United States on the correspondence forwarded within the Union by sea on routes of more than 300 nautical miles in length.

I. As regards the amounts to be paid for the territorial transit according to article 10 of the treaty, the United States claims for herself, whenever the right of transit guaranteed by that article is exercised, (even as regards her transit lines of over 750 kilometres, and excepting only her great overland railway lines between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, expressly reserved as continuing to form the object of special arrangements with the Post Offices interested,) the minimum rate of 2 francs per kilogramme of letters, and 25 centimes per kilogramme of printed matter, &c.; and is ready by increasing the transit rates, as permitted, to 4 francs and 50 centimes respectively, to meet the wishes of those Departments of the Union which make the same declaration in regard to the United States transit correspondence.

K. The freedom of transit of correspondence in closed mails, reciprocally granted in the existing postal convention between the United States and Switzerland, will be maintained.

L. The union rates of postage hereinbefore prescribed will be levied and collected on and after July 1, 1875, on the correspondence to and from all the contracting States except France, and on and after Jan. 1, 1875, on the correspondence to and from France.

(Signed,) MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Judges of the Court of Claims have not yet met in conference on the Union Pacific Railroad case, and consequently it will not be decided to-morrow. The session of the court will this year be prolonged till about June, on account of the unprecedented number and importance of the cases that have been referred to it by recent acts of Congress. In relation to the many rumors of proposed resignations and new appointments in this court, it may be stated that Judge Loring, although he has for the past year or two been entitled to the privilege of retiring with full pay, has never expressed any intention of resigning, and is still an active participant in the labors of the court. Judge Peck will attain the age of seventy years, and more than complete ten years of service on the bench, this month, and would resign were there any appropriation available to pay his salary on the retired list during the remainder of the fiscal year. As there is not he will defer his retirement until next Winter, when he will resign, and be succeeded by Hon. Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin.

A NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The printers who recently struck at the *Daily Chronicle* Office are making arrangements to publish a daily morning newspaper, having purchased material for the purpose. They have substantial support from the Printers' Union, the Book-binders' and Pressmen's Unions, and several other influential trade associations.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT EXPECTED.

Judge Pierrepont will return from New-York this week to enter upon his duties as Attorney General. He will then designate the person to be appointed Assistant Attorney General in the place of Mr. Hill, who has tendered his resignation.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—Dispatches from Sault Ste. Marie report the river there entirely clear of ice. The steamers Ontario and Swin left yesterday for points below. There is no recent news from Mud Lake, but it is thought that boats can get through.

OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—Mr. L. A. Benton, jeweler, at Senaca and Superior streets, went to his store about 9 o'clock this morning, as is his custom on Sunday morning, to wind watches and look over the establishment. He opened his safe, and hearing a noise turned around when he was confronted by a masked man, armed with a knife, who demanded his surrender. Benton seized a hatchet and prepared to fight, when he was struck on the head by a second thief, who came up behind him. He was knocked senseless, and the thieves then rifled the safe, taking diamonds and watches, the value of which cannot now be ascertained. A diamond breastpin valued at $600 was removed from Mr. Benton's shirt bosom. The thieves then escaped. Mr. Benton was unconscious for over two hours, and when he recovered his senses, managed to crawl to the front door where he attracted the attention of passers-by. He was taken to his home and cared for. His injuries are severe but not dangerous. It is thought that the thieves effected an entrance during the night through the cellar.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

A POLICE STATION STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—DISASTERS IN OHIO AND INDIANA—NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—During a thunder storm, about 3 o'clock, this morning, lightning struck the Fourth Police Station, on Knight street, setting the roof on fire. Seven officers, who were sleeping in the upper story, barely escaped with their lives, one or two of them being badly burned. They lost their clothing and effects. The prisoners and lodgers were all rescued. The upper portion of the building was destroyed. The loss to the city was about $5,000, and the policemen lost about $1,500.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Springfield, Ohio, says that Taylor's flouring mill, four miles north of Springfield, was burned during a heavy thunder storm this morning. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $14,000 in Ohio companies. It is supposed that the mill was struck by lightning.

Two or three dwellings in Springfield were also struck by lightning this morning, but no one was killed. At Bucyrus the storm blew off the roof of Gormley's block, and an unoccupied dwelling was struck by lightning and badly battered. At Louisville, Ohio, a dwelling was struck by lightning and badly damaged, the inmates escaping with slight injuries.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 9.—Lightning struck and burned a dwelling in the upper part of the city last night. The family barely escaped with their lives. The servant girl was shockingly burned, and was compelled to jump from her window.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer is central in Western Pennsylvania and in the St. Lawrence Valley, with fresh and brisk warm southerly winds in the South Atlantic and Middle States.

Cooler north-west winds and rising barometer prevail in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the South-west.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or lower temperature, south-westerly winds, higher barometer, and generally clear and foggy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Lake region, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary temperature, southerly winds, backing to south-west and possibly north-west, and falling followed by rising barometer, with fog and rain, except clear weather in the Middle Atlantic States.

The Mississippi River will rise slightly at Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue on Lake Erie.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	57°	48°	3:30 P. M.	82°	7[illegible]°
6 A. M.	5[illegible]°	49°	6 P. M.	71°	63°
9 A. M.	65°	53°	9 P. M.	69°	52°
12 M.	77°	61°	12 P. M.	66°	51°

Average temperature yesterday......56⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year......67⅜°

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON FREE TRADE AND THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

On the evening of April 28, the Burmingham Chamber of Commerce entertained M. Chevalier, the distinguished French economist, at a banquet. During the proceedings, Mr. Bright, in the course of a speech in acknowledgment of a toast with which his name was coupled, said: "This free trade, which is so easy a thing, M. Chevalier has read us a little lecture upon to-night. We all know it is perfectly true that free trade is the channel of civilization, peace, benevolence, Christianity, and all that is good. Monopoly is, on the contrary, the channel of almost everything most unjust and evil. Nearly everybody admits that in this country. Yet it is wonderful what a power the protection theory has with any man who appears to be getting any advantage out of it. [Laughter.] The difficulties that free trade has to contend with in its course and warfare seem to come from what I should call the selfishness of individuals who profit, and the ignorance of the multitudes who are plundered. [Hear, hear.] Yet it is that that makes protection safe to the one and possible to the other, in our own colonies, for example. Englishmen, when they go abroad to Australia or Canada, clear off a good many of the absurd superstitions they have when at home. [Hear, hear.] I will not go into the matter now; perhaps it might hurt the feelings of certain gentlemen here. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Still we all know that the English and Scotch in Canada, and the English in Australia get rid of a good many things which are held here to be wise. All questions with regard to the land they have generally reformed. With regard to education they have been very much before us. With regard to questions connected with Church government, and matters of that kind they are a good deal in advance of those left behind; but this question of protection somehow or other does not share the fate of those other questions. When they go to Canada some of them think protection is good, and even in Australia some of them are anxious to have high duties, with the hope of creating and sustaining various manufactures. Among them I think the colony of New South Wales had adopted pretty much the principle of free trade broadly, under the direction of a minister—a gentleman I have met in this town, Mr. Henry Parkes. [Hear, hear.] But if free trade be adopted in one of these colonies, I do not see how it is possible that it should be long refused by the neighboring Australian settlements, [hear, hear;] the United States is another case in point. Well, the United States were colonies of this country, of which we ought to be proud, and I hope the colonies are proud of the mother country from which they sprung; but in the United States they have a tariff which is intended much more to exclude apparently all the manufacturers of this country than merely for the purpose of raising revenues. The tariff on the manufactures of this country amount from fifty to 100 per cent., and would seem to be only imposed by a Government and a people anxious to extinguish absolutely all foreign commerce. I have been rather amused at our friends in the United States, but I am not very much accustomed to criticise them. They are now getting up an Exhibition of arts and manufacturers, and I know not what, in the great City of Philadelphia. It is to be in commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Well, we can look back upon that without regret, except the regret that such a thing was ever necessary; but we can look upon the greatness of that country without any envy or anger, or any of those ill-feelings which existed at the time, or immediately after the time that Declaration was signed. It is to me a matter positively ludicrous that a country like the United States, or that the State of Pennsylvania, should get up perhaps the most prodigious show of art and manufacture—probably existing of contributions from all parts of the world, and especially from this country—and ask manufacturers everywhere to bring their goods there to be seen. You may compete in the grand show, but their tariff will not allow you to compete with them in their markets. [Cheers.] I am very anxious, indeed, and should be very glad to know that this great Exhibition was prosperous and successful. But I cannot conceive anything more likely to make it otherwise, as far as foreign contributions go, than the feelings and the knowledge that although you may show how beautiful are your fabrics, how useful and how cheap, the very fact they are so cheap is that which shuts them out of the market.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

John F. Berman, a German twenty-five years of age, committed suicide at a late hour last night, by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar of his residence, No. 208 Forsyth street. When found at 12:30 o'clock this morning, life had been extinct for several hours.

When the ferry-boat Hoboken was in midstream on her 10:30 P. M. trip yesterday from the foot of Christopher street, bound for Hoboken, N. J., Celestine Le Corlaube, a French woman, twenty-five years of age, walked to the bow of the boat and attempted to jump overboard. She was prevented by Stephen Roorty and James Burke, two of the passengers, whose attention had been attracted by her strange conduct. The woman, who was evidently insane, was brought back to this City and was locked up at the Charles Street Police Station. The woman gave her residence as No. 227 West Sixteenth street.

ROWING MATCH ON THE CHARLES RIVER.

BOSTON, May 9.—Arrangements have been perfected for a three-mile English scull race, for $300 and the championship of New-England, between F. A. Plaisted, the present champion, and Patrick Regan, of the Boston Boat Club. The race is to come off on May 27, on the Charles River.

HOMICIDE IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—Charles Clark, colored, the keeper of a low drinking place, this evening shot and instantly killed Thomas Washington, also colored. The cause was jealousy. The murderer escaped. He is said to have been obliged to leave New-York on account of a shooting affair.

ALBANY.

THE GOVERNOR'S CHARTER MESSAGE ALMOST COMPLETED.

IT WILL BE SENT TO THE LEGISLATURE BY TUESDAY NEXT—THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON RE-APPROPRIATION ITEMS—PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT—THE GENERAL SESSIONS BILL SIGNED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, May 9, 1875.

With the disposal in the Assembly of the Public Inspector and Removal bills, which together have occupied so large a share of the time of this Legislature, and the completion and passage by the Senate of the Supply bill, the great measures of this session were disposed of, and there is now some prospect, even probability, that both Houses will adjourn *sine die* on Saturday next, May 15. The only other subjects of legislation which interest the people at large, and which remain to be perfected, are the Excise and Rapid Transit measures, and both of these bills are in an advanced state of progress. Up to the present time there have been about 1,400 bills introduced in both Houses, of which two-thirds were introduced in the Assembly. There have been about 450 bills passed by both Houses, and of these the Governor has signed something like 300; a few have been returned with his objections, and a few have been withdrawn for amendment, the remainder being at present under Executive consideration. In relation to this latter topic, I hear from excellent sources that as late as noon of yesterday the Governor desired to be rid of the bill creating an additional Judgeship of the Court of General Sessions, and that he made very earnest efforts to have a resolution requesting its withdrawal from the Executive Chamber offered by a leading member of the New-York delegation. This was while Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford were personally urging his Excellency to give it his approval. Failing in his effort to have it withdrawn, and under the immediate pressure of the gentlemen named, supported by the urgent appeals of Judge Sutherland and District Attorney Phelps, he approved the bill at 1:30 o'clock, and thus saved it from becoming a law by the mere lapse of time. It is certain that the Governor would have preferred that this bill should never have come before him, and that he at last signed it with very great reluctance.

THE GOVERNOR ADVERSE TO RE-APPROPRIATIONS.

Another bill which met his disfavor, and which he eventually succeeded in having withdrawn for amendment, so as to avoid vetoing certain items contained in it, was the Appropriation bill. There has been for years a custom, which was without authority of law, by which the unexpended balances of old appropriations were re-appropriated in general terms, without any intimation whatever as to the amount of these unexpended balances or specific stipulation as to the uses to which they were to be applied. It was, in fact, a sort of slip-shod and bungling way of carrying over balances of accounts, and, in the opinion of many men well versed in departmental methods and lack of method, was susceptible of great abuse. Indeed, it is charged by some of these gentlemen that many official "steals" have been concealed under these items of re-appropriation. The Governor stated to me a week ago that unless the bill was amended in these respects, he would veto these items and approve all regular items and appropriations.

THE COMING CHARTER MESSAGE.

In the early part of the past week there was some doubt in the Governor's mind as to whether he would or would not send to the Legislature a special Message relating to the general subject of charters for cities throughout the State. He was then in some doubt as to whether his leisure would permit him to prepare a Message in time for both Houses to give it consideration before the adjournment. He has at last concluded to submit a Message with some recommendations on the subject, and has been at work for some four days on the document, which, I learn, will be original and thorough in its treatment of the question of municipal administration, and will contain some very practical suggestions, as well as some unmistakable hints to certain civic functionaries and autocrats. The Message is now in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be completed to-morrow afternoon or evening. It is not unlikely that it will be communicated to the two houses at their session to-morrow night, or on Tuesday at the latest.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Senate Finance Committee upon the new Capitol investigation will soon be made. It is delayed only by the difficulty of getting the committee together to approve the report which Senator Wood has drawn up. It is not at all unlikely that Senators Lord and Jacobs, the Democratic members of the committee, will present a minority report, as it is known that they do not agree with Senator Wood's opinions upon the subject.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Hammond's bill taxing the stock of insurance companies as bank stock is now taxed, is the subject of a hearing to be given by the Finance Committee of the Senate to-morrow afternoon.

A JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

ALBANY, May 9.—The jewelry establishment of Benjamin L. Hood, No. 510 Broadway, in this city, was entered by burglars this afternoon between 1 and 3 o'clock, while Mr. Hood was absent at dinner, and diamonds, watches, and other jewelry, valued at $15,000, were carried off. An entrance was effected from a store on James street, in the rear. The safe in which the stolen property was kept was broken open by means of a sledge-hammer, crow-bar, and jimmy.

Two persons, named Wilkins and Billings, who say that they belong in Jersey City, were arrested in Albany last night on suspicion of being implicated in the Hood burglary. They are coopers, and allege that they arrived in Albany yesterday morning by boat, in search of work.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.
Steam ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam ship Co.
Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston May 1, via Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool April 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.
Steam-ship Canima, (Br.) Leddicoat, Bermuda May 6, with mdse. and passengers to E. A. Outerbridge.
Bark Soren Berger, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Sligo April 10, ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.
Schr Mary M., (of Gloucester,) Murray, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to William Douglas.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS have achieved a great triumph in the perfection attained in their upright pianos. For years there has been a strong and deep-rooted prejudice against this class of instruments, which nothing apparently could remove. Long-continued experiments at an enormous outlay of expense on the part of this progressive and persevering house has at last resulted in the much desired accomplishment, and their upright pianos are in every respect equal to the grand and square. These instruments are of surpassing excellence, possessing in the highest degree sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of touch, magnificent power, and a perfect exactness of the entire scale. The improvements introduced have entirely removed the numerous defects which have made these instruments so unpopular in the past, and they are now as solidly constructed and as durable as the grand or square. That they will become very popular there can scarcely be a doubt, as their shape is such as will recommend them to many who desire a piano adapted to a small room.

To enable those whose means are limited, but who desire to purchase a first-class instrument, Chickering & Sons have adopted the installment plan, by which people of moderate means can secure one of their pianos without being subjected to pecuniary inconvenience. This feature will be highly appreciated by the public, and will, indeed, be a great accommodation to many. The great success which has crowned the labors of this much respected house is justly deserved. The good wishes of the musical world will always follow them, for to what name is it under such deep and lasting obligations as to that of Chickering.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

WHEN YOUR LIVER is out of order, use Dr. Jayne's SANATIVE PILLS, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

A Severe Injury to my Right Arm Caused an enlargement of the bone above the wrist; gave me great pain and trouble. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA effected a cure.
ADAM ENGEL, Oyster House, No. 468 6th av.
Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Poverty of Blood is a consequence of imperfect digestion. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation, helps to manufacture pure, rich blood, which nourishes the system and keeps the body vigorous. Sold by all druggists.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Atkinson's White Rose,
(Genuine,) 55c. a bottle; Camphor, (pure,) 25c. ℔ W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av., one door above 27th st., New-York.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

The Peruvian Syrup is a Permanent Tonic.
Alcoholic stimulants afford only temporary relief.

MARRIED.

HOYT—WADSWORTH.—On Thursday, May 6, at the First Place M. E. Church, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. W. Barnhart, JOSEPH ASBURY HOYT to NELLIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Daniel Wadsworth, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MILLER—GULL.—On Tuesday, May 4, by Rev. W. W. Sever, ENOCH G. MILLER to ELIZABETH A. GULL.

DIED.

BEST.—On Saturday, 8th inst., at his residence in this City, WILLIAM BEST, in the 72d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 10th inst., at 1 P. M., from the Macdougal st. Baptist Church.

DUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday of apoplexy, JESSIE HUNTER DUNN, aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Mr. Alexander Dunn of Lynchburgh, Virginia, and Rev. J. B. Dunn of Boston, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 219 Gold st., Brooklyn.

BURR.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, 7th inst., HARRIET NASH, wife of J. Arthur Burr, and daughter of the late Dr. William B. Nash.
Funeral services at the residence of her husband, No. 63 South Portland avenue, Monday afternoon, 10th inst. at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment Tuesday morning.

BULKLEY.—Friday evening, May 7, of typhoid fever, EDMUND W. BULKLEY, in the 37th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his father-in-law, D. H. [illegible], Esq., No. 325 5th av., Monday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BYRNES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday 8th inst., of disease of the heart, WILLIAM BYRNES, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Fleet st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

BENT.—At Port Chester, N. Y., May 6, 1875, in the 12th year of his age, IRVING, son of Samuel S. and Sarah E. Bent.
Funeral at the Episcopal Church, on Monday, May 10, at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the 9:05 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot, Forty-second street.
Funeral from her late residence on Sunday, May 9.

GENIN.—At his residence, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday morning, May 7, of pneumonia, SIDNEY C. GENIN, in the 59th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on Monday, May 10, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye Station to meet the New-York and New-Haven 12 o'clock (noon) train from Grand Central Depot. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

HUBBARD.—On the 8th inst., at his residence in this City, NATHANIEL T. HUBBARD, in the 90th year of his age.
Funeral from Dr. Booth's church, corner 10th st. and University place, Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

KEMP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 8th inst., JOSEPH A. KEMP, aged 68 years.
His relatives and friends and those of his son, James A. Kemp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, No. 90 Cambridge place, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

LOGAN.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, on Sunday morning, May 9, after a brief illness, ANNE LOGAN.
Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, Merritt E. Sawyer, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be at Nyack depot on arrival of 8:30 train from foot of Chambers st., Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

LOW.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, May 8, HANNAH R., widow of the late Francis S. Low, in the 59th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Hackensack, on Tuesday, May 11, at 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves via New-Jersey Midland Railroad, from Cortland st., at 12 M. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

MEYNEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 8, CAROLINE MEYNEN, aged 61 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 193 State st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on May 6, SAMUEL U. F. ODELL, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral services on May 10, at 2 o'clock, from the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Relatives are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 31 Sands st., at 1:30 o'clock precisely.

PARKER.—On the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 156 Putnam av., Brooklyn, ASA PARKER, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence Tuesday, May 11, at 2 P. M.

POTTS.—On the 9th inst., ELIZA, wife of Earle P. Potts.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 243 West 45th st., on Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills on Wednesday morning.

SHAY.—At his residence, No. 144 Henry st., Brooklyn, after a short illness, JEFFERSON B. SHAY, of Chicago.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Chicago papers please copy.

VAN DEVENTER.—In Jersey City, May 7, SARAH J., only child of George M. and Virginia Van Deventer, aged 8 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 316 Pavonia av., this Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.
A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions, if vitiated, develop acids, which enter the circulation and produce Gout, Rheumatism, and Gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. White,) No. 417 4th av., New-York; best references; no pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

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POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Head-quarters, No. 230 3d av., at 8 o'clock.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

THE ROBBERY OF MME. RISTORI.

HER ENGAGEMENTS PREVENT HER APPEARING IN COURT—A LETTER TO THE JUDGE—DISCHARGE OF THE ACCUSED—SINGULAR ESCAPE OF A GUILTY MAN.

Thomas Cannon, the servant at the Clarendon Hotel, who, as reported in THE TIMES yesterday, was remanded to answer a charge of robbing Mme. Ristori of ten napoleons and $100 in greenbacks, was again arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning. It appears that Cannon, who was a servant in the hotel, and is a respectable-appearing man, entered Mme. Ristori's rooms on Thursday evening and stole the property in question. Mme. Ristori discovered her loss on Friday, and notified the proprietors of the hotel, who secured the services of Detective Kiely, of the Central Office, who arrested Cannon on suspicion and took him before Justice Otterbourg Saturday afternoon, at which time Mme. Ristori was playing "Lucrezia Borgia" at a matinée performance at the Lyceum. Cannon was remanded until yesterday morning to await the appearance of Mme. Ristori, but she started for Chicago on Saturday evening. In the meantime, Cannon, through his wife, had given the money to the hotel proprietors, who tendered it to Mme. Ristori, but she refused to receive it. This state of facts was made known to Justice Otterbourg yesterday morning by one of the hotel proprietors and Detective Kiely, the former of whom handed Justice Otterbourg the following letter, left with him by Madame Ristori, for presentation to the court:

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Judge Otterbourg:

SIR: I am compelled to leave the City this evening to meet my engagement in the City of Chicago on Monday next; consequently, I cannot be on hand to prosecute Thomas Cannon to-morrow in your court. I trust, should he commit a like offense again, he may have those to deal with who have more time to devote to the prosecution than I have just at this time.

For Mme. Ristori, Marchioness del Grillo.

Z. CAPRAREICO, Marquis del Grillo.

Justice Ottenbourg administered a scathing reprimand to Cannon, and expressed his regret at being obliged to discharge him for want of legal evidence against him, when he had so frequently to punish less guilty men. By direction of the court, the hotel proprietors continue to hold the money, subject to any future claim that may be made for it by Mme. Ristori.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Early yesterday morning John Clary broke into the liquor-store of Lawrence Hughes, No. 150 West Thirty-third street, and made away with over $100 in cigars, liquors, and money. He was arrested, and at the Washington Place Police Court, Justice Wandell held him in $1,000 bail to answer.

On Saturday night Martin Hart and Thomas McMahon quarreled in Lewis street. The affair was ended by Hart stabbing McMahon, inflicting a slight wound. Officer Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested Hart after a hard fight. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Morgan held Hart in $1,000 bail to answer.

William Matthews had an altercation on Sunday night with William Kenny, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 59 Washington st., and was knocked down by Kenny, who kicked him on the body and head, so seriously injuring him as to necessitate his removal to the Park Hospital, where his wounds were examined and found not to be dangerous. Kenny was arrested by Officer Casey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and was held by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in $2,500 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault; Norton Krieger, of No. 59 Washington st., becoming his surety.

As James W. McKenzie, of the ship Endeavor, lying at the foot of North Third street, Brooklyn, was passing along South street about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, he was attacked by three men, two of whom seized and held him while the third robbed him of $13 90. McKenzie raised an alarm while he was being robbed, and Officer McBride, of the Fourth Precinct, came to his assistance. The robbers then fled and were pursued by the officer, who caught and arrested one of them, Stephen Hall, who was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice Otterbourg, and committed in default of $5,000 bail.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN OPPORTUNITY TO go abroad as English teacher in a family, or companion to an invalid; good reference. Address S. E. B. No. 44 West 24th st.

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NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILver-ware, &c., bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st. Watches and jewelry repaired.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth-avenue Hotel. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF SECOND-HAND
SEWING-MACHINES.

About 500 Wilcox & Gibbs, Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, Singer, Grover & Baker, Howe, Secor, Weed, and others, all of which have been taken in exchange for the

LIGHT RUNNING AND NOISELESS REMINGTON.

Many are nearly new, and the best lot ever offered. They will be sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11 and 12, at 10:30 o'clock each day, at Matthews' Auction Rooms, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st.

Now ready for examination.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS.—BARGAINS IN MATTINGS AND carpets from 17½c. to 40c. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 25,318 OF THE FRANKlin Savings Bank. The finder will please leave the same at the bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The CONSUMERS' ICE CO., office, No. 146 Horatio st., will supply ice to families and offices at the following prices, viz.:

8 to 10 pounds daily..........30c. per week.
12 to 15 pounds daily..........40c. per week.
20 pounds daily..........50c. per week.
25 pounds daily..........60c. per week.
30 pounds daily and upward..........30c. per 100 pounds. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

NOTICE OF SALE.

The BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY have to-day sold their interest in their store-house and improvements at No. 360 West street, to Messrs. ROWE & DENMAN, who will continue the sale of building material for their own account at the above-mentioned premises.

All claims against the company will be promptly paid on presentation by the Treasurer, Marc Eidlitz, Box No. 66 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 24 Murray st., who is also authorized to collect all debts due the company.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

JOSEPH SMITH, President.

J. J. TUCKER, Secretary.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO HAVE his house painted and decorated, either in City or country, can have it done in first-class style at cost by a practical fresco painter; whose work can be seen in some of the best houses in New-York or Brooklyn; first-class references. Address DECORATOR, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

SODS FOR SALE CHEAP—H. S. EVANS GREENpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

CINCINNATI LOAN.

$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.

THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of **$1,000** each bearing seven and three-tenths (**7 3-10**) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly, Jan. **1** and July **1**, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in **1902.**

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction, **BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI,** of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. **THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN;** eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.

Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and **NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.**

Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on **MAY 15**, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July **1.** In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
FOR
$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,

being the balance of the said city loan in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened **MAY 10,** prox., at noon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO., N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16th ST., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By orde rof the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that two bills of exchange, dated Havana, April 27, 1875, drawn by H. UPMANN & CO., on J. & G. RITTERSHAUSSEN, Hamburg, viz.:

No. 30,989, for 8,181 80 Rmks., at sixty days' sight, order of J. Lindner,
No. 30,990, for 1,818 20 Rmks., at sixty days' sight, order G. Vetter,

have been lost, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped.

A. GOETTEL & CO.,
No. 51 William st.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 6, 1875.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC R. R., 2D MOR'GE, Six per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1891, coupons, January and July, at Park Bank, New-York, guaranteed by CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY, for sale below 80 by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill., 7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

Offered for Investment by

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Hyde Park is a continuation of the City of Chicago, adjoining it upon the south at 39th st. Within its corporate limits is located the GREAT SOUTH PARK, and, to a large extent, the residences of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago.

Assessed Valuation - $19,196,809
Total Debt - - - - 500,000

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO., April 22, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of five Directors of the third class, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books of said company will be closed on the 7th day of May, 1875, and reopened on the 8th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to Joseph H. Dulles and Wm. J. Watson, Assignees, and dated the 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.

GEORGE SERGEANT,
Attorney for Wm. J. Watson's estate.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-JERSEY MORTGAGES CASHED WITHout delay by A. D. MELLECK, JR., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

$100,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN on first-class property.—Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD Company's Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new Guaranteed Stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st June proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d June. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, A MINING ENGINEER of experience, particularly in lead mines, knowing what he asserts and prepared to substantiate his assertions, offers a lead property in Missouri; no extravagant price asked: an interest to be retained and the money to be used in development. Will repay investigation. Address, with real name, "LEAD MINE," Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE AND CIGAR STORE adjoining, on Myrtle av., Brooklyn; low rent; must be sold this week. Call on or address JOHN M. UNDERHILL, No. 133 Front st., New-York.

I WILL SELL A POULTRY, GAME, FRUIT, and vegetable stand in Tompkins market very cheap. Address, for one week, W. L. PRATT, No. 66 2d av.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:50, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to D. DUBOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or T. S. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadwny, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENTION.

Servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, DESIRING TO complete her studies in Europe, would like to lessen her expenses by going as lady's maid or attendant upon an invalid or children, either for the voyage or as far as Switzerland, if she can arrive there before October. Communications sent to I. DAVIS, No. 258 Broadway, room No. 10, will receive prompt attention.

A YOUNG LADY OF AMIABLE DISPOSITION, an excellent pianist, and otherwise well educated, who makes all her sisters' clothing, would be glad to obtain a situation as companion or secretary to some kind lady. Address Brother, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF FIRST-CLASS REFERENCE and experience desires a situation as governess or companion: would take entire charge of children if required; teaches English, music, drawing, and the rudiments of French. Address Teacher, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—Parties wanting help and help wanting situations call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.: cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITHOUT any incumbrance, wishes a gentleman's place to take care of for the Summer months; best City reference. Address Mrs. A. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av., will be found, as usual, a large number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, coachmen, waiters, &c.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS TO take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., room No. 8.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau; removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City or country; hotels or boarding-houses: lady attending.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY, UNDERstanding hair dressing, as companion to a lady about to travel, or would take a position in a family where there are two or more young ladies that are going to the country for the Summer months. Call or address Hairdresser, No. 309 West 20th st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY OF CAPABILITY and refinement as companion to a lady, housekeeper, governess, or copyist: can give most excellent references. Address Miss A. Vick, Morrisania, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG girl with three years' City references from last place; in City or country, as chamber-maid and waitress; is obliging and willing to live with Catholic or Protestant help. Call at No. 106 6th av. between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman whom we have known for some time, and who has undoubted City reference: City or country; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress. Inquire for M. O., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and who understands the care of children; would like a place in City or country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. R.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a reliable young girl who is a quick, orderly, chamber-maid and a nice family seamstress; willing to make herself useful in a good home; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl who is a neat, tidy chamber-maid and a good waitress; can care dining; can care and clean silver, glass, &c.; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as an experienced chamber-maid; can do nice plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has nearly two years City reference from her last place: City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has several years' references from her last employer; has always lived in the best of families in the City; is very competent, careful, and obliging. Call at or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman, in a private family, as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing: five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 17 East 27th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or wait on an invalid lady; would go for moderate wages; good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD, USEFUL, AND reliable girl American Protestant, as chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work: City or country; has good references from Quaker family. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl, well recommended, as a first-class servant; sews by hand or machine; does chamber-work nicely; country preferred; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children and make herself generally useful; five years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY, INtelligent and active girl as chamber-maid; willing to do plain sewing, or even waiting in a small family; City or country; excellent references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid, or do chamber-work and waiting, in a private family; is willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and washing, or waiting: good references. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.— By a German young woman, or as nurse and care of children, sewing, &c. has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau. No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERman girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or to mind growing children and sew, in a nice private family; good references. Call at No. 39 Sullivan st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children; City or country; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 254 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or would take care of children; can furnish City reference from her present employer. Apply at No. 330 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do chamber work and take care of a grown child, and is willing and obliging to assist. Call at No. 347 East 24th st., corner 1st av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A competent young girl; will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid; three and a half years' best City reference. Call at 149 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; would do the fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 128 East 60th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as first-class chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; can wait on a lady and dress hair: best references; can be seen for two days at No. 236 East 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English girl: has City reference; faithful in the discharge of her duties; good home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamberwork and sewing; is an experienced operator: best of reference given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 891 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable colored girl, as chambermaid or nurse. No objection to traveling. Can give good reference. Call from 10 to 4, No. 218 West 29th st., first floor, back-room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with the waiting; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman; highly respectable, and a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; gets up nice side dishes; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 Fourth av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS a very superior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; can serve party dinners and suppers; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable girls; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family between them; three years and a half City reference from their last place. Call at or address No. 243 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish the very best references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS PROfessed cook, or would take a place as housekeeper in City or country; understands all kinds of meats and pastry, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook: makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO PROTestant sisters; are capable of doing any kind of house-work; one as chamber-maid and waitress; can care children, sew, &c.; for City or country; have good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED, GERman cook; speaks French and English: understands the getting up of dinners in all styles; entries, boning, larding, creams, jellies, and pastries; is well recommended from former employer. Can be engaged at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN IN private family as cook; understands meats, game, soups, jellies, pastry; four years' reference from last places. Call at No. 17 East 27th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR AS GENERAL housework.—By a neat industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent laundress; an intelligent, economical, respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (SWEDE) FOR private family; best of reference; willing to assist with washing; soups, bread, pastry, &c.; references can be seen; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 255, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry creams, ices, &c.; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for S.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS A first-class cook; can do all in her line; can be approved by verbal references; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understanding her business; where a kitchen-maid is kept, in a private family; can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen by calling at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to private boarding-house or a short distance in the country; no objection to assist in washing; City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 27th st., room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FAMILY COOK; IS willing to do the coarse washing; is a very good baker, and a neat, respectable woman; has excellent testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; does no washing; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 447 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; willing to assist with the washing; country preferred for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH OR WITHout kitchen-maid; will go to any part of the country; references from former employers first-class. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; five and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 16 Downing st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT PERson, as first-class cook; understands pastry, baking, and cooking in all its branches, good reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; good bread and biscuit baker; would do the coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; excels in baking and pastry; is sober and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK IN A private family, who understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days in the dry goods store No. 573 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-rate cook; splendid baker; no objection to assist with the washing; references exchanged. Call at No. 238 East 54th st., up two pair stairs, back room.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, (middle aged,) who is a first-class competent family cook; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH GOOD references as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; country preferred. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE family for the Summer, where I can have my boy, 14 years old; would go at reduced wages. Can give five year's reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 34 East 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TWO SWEDish girls together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call on Monday at No. 428 Wyckoff st., Brooklyn, near 5th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER, WHO thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and designing, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands different machines; does cutting and fitting at her own residence on reasonable terms. Call or address, for two days, No. 63 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person as dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be willing to travel with ladies, or take care of young ladies. Address for two days No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home at reasonable terms; best City reference. Apply at No. 166 East 28th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY OF CULTIVATION and refinement as governess in some pleasant family residing near the City: can give the best references as to respectability and ability. Address S. J., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMan, strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN American lady, fully competent, as housekeeper or companion for an elderly lady, or would take care of an invalid and make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Address Miss F. N. H., Rahway, N. J.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY FOR HER house-keeper; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; understands good cooking; a good home more desirable than large salary. Call or address Mrs. Robinson, No. 124 East 23d st., third floor.

JACQUIN'S BUREAU REMOVED TO NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.; families can select their servants of all nations; males and females; for City and country.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS maid; speaks German, French, and English; is a competent hair-dresser and a very tasteful dress and hat trimmer; can furnish the best of testimonials; would prefer to travel in Europe. Call or address No. 622 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT person; first-class dress-maker, hair-dresser, and seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady. Call, for two days, at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, very respectable and highly recommended as a superior laundress or chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; can fill all the above situations in the best manner; best testimonials, honest, sober, very kind and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookhams', No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and will do some chamber-work if required; can furnish unexceptionable reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress and assist with the chamber-work; would like to engage with a family going in the country; eight years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell, east side.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WOMan who understands her work thoroughly; can starch puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has very best recommendations. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; can be well recommended from present employers. Call at No. 29 Union Square.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, THE WASHING OF ONE or two families by an honest, industrious woman that has lost her husband; good references if required. Apply at No. 896 2d av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable woman; can do all kinds of fluting; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE GERMAN YOUNG woman, would like to take charge of one or two children for a family going to Europe: will give her services for her passage, and can furnish the best references from present employer. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, WITH three years' City reference from last employer; would like a place in City or country; understands the care of small or grown children, and is a good seamstress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR GROWING children; a good seamstress; speaks English; has best of City references; a first-class nurse; fond of children; stays long in her places, can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL; HAS GOOD references; can take a babe or growing children; sews in the best manner; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and sewing; will be highly recommended by last employer. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; first-class City references; country preferred. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse; excellent milk; best references from an eminent physician. Apply at No. 216 East 17th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 474 3d av., second floor, front room.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, HOUSEKEEPER, or Companion.—Is an excellent housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making, family sewing, and care of a dairy. Any one wanting an invaluable person, with the best references, address Heywood, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED monthly nurse; is now disengaged, and would like to make engagements; first-class references. Call at or address No. 271 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; SHE SPEAKS good English, and is well recommended for honesty, neatness, and competency, is willing; can sew nicely by hand. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WIDOW lady an infant to bring up on the bottle; it will have the best of care and a comfortable home. Call all the week at No. 159 West 31st st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, IS NOW disengaged, for any kind of sickness; best physicians' and families' references. Call on or address Nurse, No. 349 West 41st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing. Address J. C., Box No. 266, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD MONTHLY NURSE TO MAKE a few more engagements; well recommended by ladies and doctors; terms moderate; Call or address Nurse, No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET NURSE; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 347 East 31st st., second floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; understands dress-making, or would mind growing children; can give five years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 114 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class seamstress; can cut ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has good City reference. Apply at No. 331 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERSON WHO CAN FINISH and alter dresses; a neat sewer; terms $1 50 per day; reference. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also Ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN (PROTESTant) young girl, to be generally useful; for City or country; can do house-work, care children, sew, &c.; wages not so much an object; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young girl who can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, &c.; can take a man's place; care and clean silver, glass, &c.; will engage with a family going to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE, LIGHT GIRL, thoroughly competent in preparing salads, dressings, taking care of silver; in a word, capable of taking a first-class man's place; references unexceptionable. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; can get up salads, dressings, and set the table tastefully; is neat, active, and careful; has two years' references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish girls, with City references, one as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; other first-class waitress; speak good English; well-trained servants; fully competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO washing and assist with the chamber-work and make herself generally useful; six years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell, east side.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A LADY, IN THE COUNTRY by June 1, for an excellent girl; she will go as waitress, chamber-maid, or nurse. Apply at No. 157 Montague st., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress, or chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS, UNderstanding her duties, offers her services to a private family; will furnish the best City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's and families' washing at her residence; will go out by the day; repairing and darning neatly done; satisfactory references. Address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' WASHING SOLICITED by a respectable woman at her own residence; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st. in store.

WASHING AND IRONING—DONE BY A REspectable colored woman; shirt polishing and all fine washing; families' washing on reasonable terms. Call or address No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing; is capable of any work. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN solicits gentlemen's and families' washing, or will go out by the day; has lived with some of the best families; good references. Apply at No. 454 2d av.

WASHING.—A RESECTABLE COLORED WOMAN desires either families' or ladies' and gents' washing; done up in the finest manner or roughdried. Call at No. 143 West 26th st., top floor, rear room.

WASHING.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS WISHES the washing of some families, ladies, or gents'; white suits, children's suits; puffing, fluting in all its branches. Mrs. A. E WRIGHT, No. 260 6th av.

MALES.

APPRENTICE.—I AM SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE; I want to learn a trade; carpenter preferred; reside with parents; best reference. To learn a trade more of an object than wages. Call or address Trade, No. 211 West 29th st., for one week.

A YOUNG MAN SIX YEARS WITH HIS present employer, wishes a situation at a moderate salary. For the past year and a half has been cashier and book-keeper; first-class references given. Address E. R. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT INCUMbrance, would like to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; both have unexceptionable reference for several years. Address H. McKee, No. 527 1st av.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER: UNDERstands his duties in all branches. Call for two days at No. 424 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; age, thirty-six; can be highly recommended; either City or country; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of gentlemen's road horses, harness, and carriages; careful City driver; willing and obliging; seven years' references from last employer's. Address A. B., No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; best City references as to capability and industrious habits. A gentleman or lady requiring his services call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF PRACtical experience both in England and this country; thorough horseman, excellent driver, strictly temperate, willing and obliging; first-class City and country references. Call or address G. Thomas, No. 3 East 39th st., Riding Academy.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness, in all respects; unexceptionable City reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and good driving for the last ten years. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has ten years' reference from his former, and six months' from his present employer, and who perfectly understands his business. Address for two days, J. D., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; good City references. Can be seen at No. 4 West 45th st., or address W. G.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business and is a careful driver; has good City references; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of experience and capability; neat and of good habits; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; six years' very good City reference. Call on M. T., No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG single colored man, as first-class coachman; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call or address for two days S. G., No. 7 West 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIvate family; best reference given. Address No. 973 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriage, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Call or address J. L., No. 198 South st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in garden if required; good reference. Address T., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; highly recommended; is an excellent driver; understands thoroughly the care of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly sober, honest, and industrious. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; careful driver; City reference. Address A. W., No. 127 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT; is a good City driver and groom; his wife will do washing or sewing; best reference. Address for two days, Coachman, W. S. C., box No. 206, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, SINGLE MAN aged twenty-eight years, who fully understands the care of horses and is a careful driver; can drive in City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A GOOD careful driver with best City reference from past and present employers; no objection to the country. Call or address C. E. Robbins, No. 121 Duane st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; sober and industrious; four years' reference from last place. Address P. S., No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; wife a first-class laundress; City or country; best of reference. Address J. R., Box No. 219, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man, (Scotch,) lately from old country; has good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 130 West 28th st., from 9 to 11, or address James H.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; is a careful and competent driver, which his references will show; country preferred. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN NOT AFRAID OF work, and understands the business thoroughly; can milk, &c.; the very best references given. Address B. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, can milk and help in a garden; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; TWENTY years' first-class City references. Call on or address J. C., No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, SINGLE man; is just disengaged on account of the family not keeping horses, from whom he has the best references; is an experienced City driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 38 West 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, FIVE FEET ten inches high; clean shave; strictly sober; of good habits; best City references. Address P. L., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; eleven years' reference; City or country. Address, for two days, C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; understands the business thoroughly; the best of references given; no objection to the country. Apply at stables, No. 59 West 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; CAN GIVE good reference from last employer. Call at No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer; leaves on account of disposing of his horses. Call or address No. 119 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; is a careful City driver; willing and obliging, and understands his business in every branch; has eleven years' references. Address P. G., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, an American who can be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address T. M. Leack, office No. 46 Cliff st., or No. 21 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; has four years' best City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. L., No. 66 Irving place.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHman, (married,) who thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; is a good groom and careful driver, and can be well recommended. Address A. C., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also the care and treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202, *Times* Office.

GARDENER—OF SUPERIOR ABILITY, WHO IS eminently skilled in the cultivation of hot-house grapes, peaches, and all manner of forcing; in a word, the advertiser is proficient in every branch necessarily connected with horticulture, agriculture, landscaping, &c. Address Gardener, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, who can do all kinds of in-door as well as out-door gardening, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, landscaping, &c., or can lay out and put in order a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS GARDENer and farmer; can give the best of references from his employers for the last eighteen years. Address F. P. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS GARDENer and farmer; can give the best of City references to that effect. Address J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GROOM—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as groom or coachman, the wife to do plain cooking, washing, or ironing; City or country; good reference. Address No. 111 East 22d st.

POSITION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDdle aged married man in some wholesale business, insurance company, bank, or manufacturing establishment; is a thorough business man; a place where, by strict integrity and close application to business, can meet with a permanency; the best of references. Address B. P. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife; aged thirty-six years; no children; man can do gardening care and drive horses, milk, care cattle; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do general house-work. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-four years, who can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, keep lawn and roads in order, and do general work about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references from his last places, where he lived from one to five years; City or country. Apply at A Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Canwit & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH SOME YEARS' City references; trained in Sweden as a first-class servant; he is single, sober, trustworthy, and very industrious; wants a steady place. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; has good City and country reference; understands the care of silver and the making of salads; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address Leon D., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, competent in every respect, in a private family; best references as to capability. Call or address No. 150 West 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN private family; has the best references from Europe. Address No. 55 West 25th st., one day only.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address S. N., No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS waiter; good City references. Address S. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE SEAMSTRESS TO take care of one child and sew; must be able to operate on the Wilcox & Gibbs machine, and have the best City references. Apply between 9 and 12 on Monday at No. 35 East 33d st.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AND assist in washing; must understand her business thoroughly and come well recommended. Apply at No. 47 West 130th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, with best reference. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 45 West 55th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE COUNtry, a first-class cook, who understands French and American cooking. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

WANTED — A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small private family; City reference. Call, after 3 P. M., at No. 235 West 53d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WITH GOOD City reference; none others need apply at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at No. 318 East 41st st.

WANTED.—TWO GOOD PROTESTANT GIRLS, cook, washer, and ironer and chamber-maid and waitress, to go a short distance into the country for the Summer. Apply on Monday between 10 and 11 o'clock at No. 287 5th av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family. Address M. Box No. 1,167 Post Office, giving name of last employer.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,500 Dist. of Col. 3-65s........ 74⅜
10,000 do.......... 74¼
2,000 do.......... 74⅛
1500 Western Union. 79½
900 do.......... 79⅝
800 do......b3. 79¾
900 Pacific Mail....b3 44
200 do.......... 43⅞
200 do.......... 44
1300 do.......... 44⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...106½
100 do..........107
200 do..........106⅞
45 do..........106⅝
460 do..........107
900 do..........107⅛
200 North-west...s3. 41¾
900 do.......... 41⅞
200 Erie Railway..... 30¼
500 do.......... 30⅜
1000 do.......b3. 30⅜
2200 do.......... 30½
100 do........c. 30½
500 do.......b3. 30⅝
100 do.......... 30½
100 Rock Island......105¼
100 do..........105⅜
300 do..........105½
100 Lake Shore...... 70⅞
100 do.......... 71
500 do.......... 70⅞
200 do........c. 70⅞
600 do.......... 71
800 do.......s3. 71
3500 do.......... 71⅛
700 do.......s3. 71¼
76 do.......... 71
500 do.......... 71¼
200 do.......s3. 71⅛

100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 16⅞
200 do.......b3. 16½
100 Union Pacific..c. 76¼
100 do.......... 76⅜
600 do.......... 76¼
300 do.......... 76⅛
1500 do.......... 76¼
50 do.......... 76
200 do........c. 76⅜
300 do.......... 76¼
200 do.......... 76⅜
100 do.......b3. 76½
800 do.......... 76⅜
100 do........c. 76½
200 do.......s3. 76⅝
600 do.......... 76⅜
500 do.......s3. 76⅞
200 do.......b3. 77
100 Tol. & Wabash.... 13¼
100 Panama..........154
100 Han. & St. Jo..s3. 24¾
100 do........c. 24⅜
200 St. Paul......... 36⅝
100 do.......... 36⅞
500 do.......... 37
160 do.......... 37⅛
100 do........c. 37⅛
100 do.......s3. 37
100 do.......b3. 37⅛
100 do.......s3. 37
100 do.......... 37⅛
600 do.......... 37⅛
300 do.......... 37¼
1000 St. Paul Pref.... 56½
300 do.......... 57
200 do.......... 56¾
300 Ohio & Miss....... 26¾
100 Kansas & Texas.. 8½
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 53½
100 do.......... 53¾
100 St. L. & Kan. C... 9¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81......12.124
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '64......12.118
50,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 N.....s3.122

$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67......bc c.123⅝
27,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........12.116¼
100,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. b c.........123⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,500 D. of C. 3.65s.. 74
10,000 Mo. 6s. L. B. b.c.101½
12,000 N. J. C. Conv..110¼
5,000 do..........110
10,000 N.J.C.1st,C.b.c.108
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C.116¼
1,000 M.&St.P.1st,C. 74⅞
13,000 C. & N. W. Con. 93½
1,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 86½
14,000 C. & N.W.Con. Cou. G. B...... 87
6,000 do.......... 87⅛
13,000 M.&E.1st,Con.104¾
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 86¾
2,000 do.......... 86⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br'ch. 94¼
6,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 79
3,000 West. Pac. Bs. 97
1,000 do......b.c. 97¼
1,700 W. U. Tel. 7s..100
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..100⅝
1,000 do..........100½
1,000 do..........100⅝
10,000 do..........100¾
1,000 Un. Pac S. F... 92½
10,000 do.......... 92¾
1,000 Erie 4th........ 99¼
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s..109¼
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 48⅞
12,000 do.......... 49
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 79
21,000 D.L.&W.,C.b.c.121
2,000 L. Island 1st.. 95
1,000 L. S. Div. bs...101½
37 Del. & H. Can 1...120
100 Mar., ass. pd. b.c. 8¾
100 Mariposa Pf., ass. paid....b.c.c. 7½
100 do.......b3. 7¼
3000 W. U. Tel....b.c. 79¾
900 do.......... 79⅞
500 do.......s3. 79¾
200 do.......b3. 79¾
400 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 44⅛
500 do.......b3. 44¼
800 do.......... 44⅛
100 do.......s3. 44⅛
200 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 51
112 do.......... 50
150 do.......... 50½
50 Mich. Cen....b.c. 72
17 Adams Ex....b.c. 103½
18 Am. Ex.......b.c. 64¼
57 do.......... 64⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.107⅛
500 do..........107¼
200 do..........107⅜
300 do..........107¼
400 do.......b3.107¼
100 do..........107½
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 30½
100 do........c. 30⅜
200 do.......... 30⅜
3600 do.......... 30¼
1000 do.......... 30⅛
2600 do.......s3. 30
900 do.......s5. 30
2500 do.......... 30⅛
100 Panama.....b.c.154
300 do..........153
100 do..........152½
100 do..........154
100 do..........154¾

10 N. J. Central.b.c.109½
5 do..........110¼
10 do..........110
2200 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 71¼
300 do.......s3. 71⅛
100 do.......s3. 71¼
2500 do.......... 71⅛
900 do.......s3. 71⅛
3200 do.......... 71⅛
3000 do.......... 71⅛
200 do.......b3. 71⅛
100 do.......s3. 71⅛
300 do.......... 71⅛
500 do......s60. 71⅜
1500 do.......s3. 71½
300 Ill. Cen...b.c.b3.105½
600 Clev. & Pitts. Gtd. 93½
30 do.......b.c. 93⅛
200 Union Pac.b.c.c. 76⅞
100 do.......... 76¾
100 do........c. 76½
100 do........c. 76⅝
300 do.......... 76⅝
600 do.......... 76⅜
300 do.......... 76½
200 do.......... 76⅝
20 Morris & Ess.b.c.102
100 C. & N. W...b.c. 42
300 do.......... 42⅛
1900 do.......... 42¼
100 do........c. 42
500 do.......... 42¼
1500 do.......... 42⅛
300 do........c. 42
100 do.......... 41⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 55
100 C. & R. I..b.c.b3.105¾
400 do..........105⅜
800 do..........105⅜
500 do.......s3.105⅜
100 do..........105⅜
100 do.......b3.105⅛
300 do.......s3.105⅛
100 do..........105⅜
200 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 37⅛
200 do.......s3. 37
400 do.......... 36⅞
300 do.......... 36⅞
100 do.......s3. 36⅞
600 do.......... 36⅞
100 Del., Lack. & W...119⅛
620 do.......b.c.119⅜
100 Chic., M. & St. P. Pf.....b. c.s3. 57
200 do.......... 56⅞
300 do.......b3. 57
100 T., W. & W...b. c. 13¼
100 do.....b. c. b3. 13⅜
50 do.......... 13⅜
100 do.......... 13⅛
100 do.......s3. 13⅛
50 Alt. & T. H. Pf... 25½
100 M., K. & Tex. b.c. 8½
100 do.......... 8⅝
20 St.L.,K.C.&N.b.c. 9⅞
100 do.......... 9⅜
100 do.......s3. 9⅜
100 Kansas Pac...b.c. 22½
100 do.......... 23
100 do....b.c.s3. 24½
100 do.......... 24¾
100 do.......... 25
200 do.......... 24¾
700 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 27⅛
100 do.......... 27⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

600 Pacific Mail....s3 44⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H. R...107⅛
10 do..........107
2200 Lake Shore...s3 71½
900 do.......... 71½
1500 do.......... 71⅜
500 Erie Railway.b30 30⅛
3600 do.......s3. 30
500 do.......... 29⅞
1500 do.......... 30
1500 do.......s3. 29⅞
1200 do.......... 29⅞
1700 do.......... 29¾
300 do.......s5. 29¾
1700 do.......... 29⅝
1600 do.......... 29½
1000 do.......... 29⅝
1200 do.......... 29¾
100 do.......s3. 29⅝
100 Rock Island..b3. 105½
500 Union Pacific..... 76½
100 do........c. 76¾
300 do.......s3. 76⅜
200 North-western ... 41¾
100 N. W. Pref....b3. 54⅞

20 New Jersey Cen. 109⅞
20 do..........109¼
91 do..........109¼
500 St. Paul......... 36⅞
20 Del., Lac. & West.119¼
100 do..........119⅜
100 Tol. & Wabash..c. 12⅞
50 do.......... 12⅞
200 do.......... 12¾
100 do.......s5. 12¾
200 do.......b3. 12½
100 do......s60. 12
600 do.......... 12½
200 do.......... 12⅛
100 do.......... 12⅜
1000 do.......... 12⅛
900 do.......... 12½
200 do........c. 12⅜
800 Ohio & Miss...... 27
100 do.......s3. 26⅞
50 Alt. & T. H. Pref. 25½
200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 16½
100 St Louis & R C.... 9⅜
17 Morris & Essex..102

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s New, Apr. & Oct...b.c. 33
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st b.c. 49
1,000 Erie 3d......b. c.102
20 American Ex.b.c. 64⅜
5 Wells-Fargo..b.c. 92½
5 U. S. Ex......b. c. 50¼
100 do.......b3. 51
100 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 79¾
400 do.......b3. 79¾
300 do.......s3. 79⅝
600 do.......b3. 79¾
500 do.......... 79⅞
5 Illinois Cen..b.c.105
100 Pacific Mail.. 44
900 do.......... 44¼
1300 Erie Ry..b.c.s3. 29⅝
1200 do.......... 29⅝
900 do.......... 29½
100 C. & R. I.....b. c.105½
500 do..........105⅝
400 do.......b3.105⅝
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 26⅞
600 do.......s3. 26¾
100 do.......... 26⅞
200 do.......... 27

400 L.S.& M. S.b.c.b3. 71½
900 do.......... 71⅝
2500 do.......... 71¾
1100 do.......... 71⅞
1500 do.......... 72
500 do.......... 72⅛
4000 do.......s3. 72¼
4100 do.......... 72⅜
3200 do.......... 72¼
1500 do.......s3. 72⅛
800 do.......... 72¼
600 do.......... 72⅜
300 Union Pac....b.c. 76½
200 do.......... 76⅝
600 do.......... 76¾
400 do.......... 76⅞
100 do.......... 76⅝
200 Del.,Lac.& W.b.c.119⅝
300 C. & P. Guar...b.c. 93¾
700 do.......... 93⅞
200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 37
500 do.......... 37¼
200 do.......b3. 37⅜
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 57⅛
100 T., W. & W...b.c. 12⅜
300 do.......... 12½

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Reg. 5s, '81...116⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coupon.... 51½
40,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s........ 73¾
20,000 do.......... 73⅝
3,000 Erie 1st.......107
5,000 Erie 4th....... 99¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st....100½
500 Un. Pac. S. F.... 92⅝
3,000 C. C. & I C. 1st. 49
5,000 North-western Con. C.G. bs. 87¼
5 Hanover Bank... 96
100 Consol. Coal...... 48¾
50 A. & P. Tel....... 25½
600 West. Union...... 79¾
800 do.......s3. 79¾
75 U. S. Express..... 52
200 Pacific Mail...... 44⅛
100 do.......s3. 44
550 Harlem............137
500 Erie Railway..... 29⅝
2400 do.......... 29½
100 do......s10. 29½
900 do.......... 29⅜
2100 do.......... 29½
2300 do.......... 29⅜
1900 do.......s3. 29¼
1400 do.......... 29⅜
100 do.......... 29½
300 Union Pacific.b3. 76⅝
1400 do.......... 76½
100 do.......b3. 76⅝
100 St. L. & Kan. C... 9¼
500 do.......s3. 9

1000 Lake Shore..b3. 72⅜
800 do.......... 72⅜
1000 do.......s3. 72¼
1500 do.......... 72¼
900 do.......... 72⅛
1000 do.......b3. 72¼
1500 do.......s3. 72⅛
500 do.......s4. 72⅛
500 do.......s5. 72⅛
1200 do.......... 72⅛
600 do.......s3. 72⅛
1000 do.......... 72
200 do.......... 72⅛
400 do.......b3. 72⅛
400 do.......... 72¼
100 Panama......b3.155
300 North-west....... 42
100 North-west. Pf.... 54⅞
500 Rock Island.......105⅜
200 do..........105⅛
200 do..........105⅜
400 Pittsburg......... 93⅞
100 St. Paul.......... 37⅛
500 do.......... 37¼
300 do.......b3. 37¼
100 do.......... 37⅛
100 do......s10. 37
100 Tol. & Wabash... 12⅜
700 do.......... 12½
650 do.......... 12⅝
50 Ohio & Miss....... 26⅝
600 Pac. R. of Mo...... 54
100 do.......b3. 54
100 At. & Pac. P..b3. 16¾
200 do.......... 16⅝
500 Kansa Pac...s10. 22

MONDAY, May 10—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows a decided change in some of the items, the loans, for instance, having been increased $5,166,900, and the deposits $6,811,200. Neither speculation in Wall street nor the general trade movements of the City have called for any such increase in the loans; but, nevertheless, this apparent bank expansion is easy of explanation. The legal tenders show an increase of $885,300, and the deposit line indicates that about $500,000 national bank notes were received during the week. This additional accumulation of money in the banks, to say nothing of the increase of $588,200 in the specie average, has stimulated bank officers to invest their idle deposits in a way that will yield a better return than the Stock Exchange offers on loans from day to day. Some of the banks have bought Government bonds and the better class of merchants' paper, and others, again, have taken considerable amounts of City revenue bonds, due the latter part of the year, and bearing 5 ⅌ cent. interest, which bonds the Controller of this City always has to issue about this season of the year to keep the Treasury supplied with money pending the collection of taxes. The increase in legal tenders is the result of a continued flow from the interior to this City. The gain in specie was unexpected, but it should be kept in mind that the Treasury is disbursing heavily of gold, both for the redemption of bonds and the payment of interest. A decrease of $295,900 in the circulation does not call for any particular remark. The various changes in the statement have produced a loss in the reserve of $229,300; but as this loss has chiefly been caused by an increase in deposits arising out of an increase in loans, it does not assume the unfavorable character that it would had it been brought about by a decrease in either legal tenders or specie or both. The banks are still in a strong position, holding as they do $11,149,175 reserve in excess of legal requirements. We are less than two months off from the regular semi-annual disbursements, when the Treasury will pay out further large amounts of gold, and there will be a heavy influx of legal tenders and national bank notes to this point for the payment of July dividends and interest. Thus, easy money in the future is an assured fact, and this may eventuate in increased activity in financial circles.

The following shows the condition of the Banks on Saturday as compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	May 1.	May 8.	May 9, 1874.
Loans	$278,253,900	$283,420,800	$286,503,600
Specie	9,511,800	10,100,000	27,305,500
Legal tenders	57,132,200	58,017,500	55,798,000
Deposits	221,062,100	227,873,300	236,236,700
Circulation	20,784,300	20,488,400	26,922,200

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the Banks:

	May 1.	May 8.	Differences.
Specie	$9,511,800	$40,100,000	Inc.. $583,200
Legal tenders	57,132,200	58,017,500	Inc.. 885,300
Total reserve	$66,644,000	$68,117,500	Inc..$4,473,500
Reserve required against deposits	55,265,525	56,968,325	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$11,378,475	$11,149,175	Dec.. $229,300

The money market was without material change from last week, the supply of capital having been superabundant at very low rates. The range was 4 to 1 ⅌ cent, and the chief business was at 3@3½ ⅌ cent., for call loans. Commercial paper was in active request while the offerings were small. The best names sold freely at 4@4½ ⅌ cent., and prime grades were taken at 4½ to 6 ⅌ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The Treasury announcement on Monday that $5,000,000 gold would be sold during the month of May, had very little effect in the Gold Room as this policy had been anticipated to some extent, owing to the low currency balance in the Treasury. The subsequent large shipments of coin gave a stronger tone to the market, and the price advanced from 115 to 115⅞, closing sales being at 115¾, against 115¼ on the previous Saturday. Toward the close the London advices, reporting a hardening tendency of the money market there, helped to maintain the advance in gold. The sterling exchange market was firm. The asking rates were stereotyped at $4 88 and $4 91, with business chiefly at $4 87@$4 87½ and $4 90@$4 90½. The supply of commercial bills was not materially increased, but the high rates current induced shipments of coin and checked the demand for exchange, so that the amount of business done was comparatively small.

On the Stock Exchange the business early in the week was characterized by weakness and a lower range of prices, in part the result of realization by those who purchased at considerably lower figures. Later a better and firmer feeling prevailed, and a marked improvement in prices ensued. There was a renewed inquiry for some of the investment shares, which at the close were firmer. Prominent in the late dealings were New-York Central, Harlem, Rock Island, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which closed at nearly the highest prices of the week; New-Jersey Central and Michigan Central, the former declining 5 ⅌ cent., to 108½, and the latter 3¼ ⅌ cent., to 69. The last quotations, however, were at 109½ and 71½ respectively. Panama was irregular in its course, fluctuating frequently between 165 and 152½, and closing at 155. In the speculative list Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Erie and St. Paul were most conspicuous. Generally speaking these stocks recorded a decline early in the week of 1½ to 3¾ ⅌ cent., followed by a recovery of 1@2½ ⅌ cent. Erie on Saturday was exceptionally weak, touching 29¼, the lowest price made. Missouri Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific Preferred, St. Louis, Kansas, and Northern Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Kansas Pacific were more active than usual, and exhibited firmness in the late transactions. Wabash declined from 13¾ to 11¾, with the recovery of about 1 ⅌ cent. at the close. United States Express fell off from 55 to 50, and closed at 52@52½.

Government bonds were strong, and advanced in sympathy with gold. The improvement ranged from ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent., without any reaction in the late dealings. The market felt the influence of the abundant supply of money, which stimulates an active inquiry from the banks and investors generally. In railroad bonds there was a decline in some issues, succeeded by a partial recovery. State bonds, with the exception of an improved inquiry for Missouris and Tennessees late in the week, were devoid of interest.

The foreign trade of the port for the week was larger than for the previous week. The import entries of dry goods and general merchandise reached $8,567,835, while the export clearances were $4,964,837 in domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, and $3,670,352 in gold and silver. Among the merchants generally, the volume of business has been very moderate, and, in some cases, concessions have been made with a view to stimulate trade. This has been particularly the case in the department of dry goods, where prices have been marked down to meet the ideas of buyers.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Clos'g May 9, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	110	115⅝	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	116½	116½	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	123⅝	123	120½
American Gold	115⅞	115	112½
New-York Central	107⅜	105	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅝	104	97½
Pacific Mail	45⅛	43⅜	44¾
St. Paul Common	38	36⅜	34½
St. Paul Preferred	57½	55¾	55
Western Union	80⅝	78⅞	72
Union Pacific	78⅛	74⅜	30⅜
Lake Shore	72⅜	70¼	76¼
Wabash and Toledo	13¾	11¾	40¼
North-western Common	42¼	41	43½
North-western Preferred	55	53⅞	62
Delaware and Lackawanna	120¼	119⅛	107½
New-Jersey Central	113½	108½	105¾
Panama	155	152½	108
Erie	30⅝	29¼	36¼
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	26⅜	24⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6	20⅛
Harlem	137	133½	129

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 8.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	107⅛	106½	107	107¼
Harlem	137	136	135	138
Erie	30⅝	29¼	29⅜	29½
Lake Shore	72⅜	70⅞	72⅛	72¼
Wabash	13⅛	12⅛	12⅝	12¾
North-western	42¼	41¾	41⅞	42
North-western Preferred	55	54⅞	54¾	55¼
Rock Island	105⅝	105¼	105¼	105⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	37⅜
M. & St. Paul Preferred	58½	56½	58½	60
Pittsburg	93⅞	93½	93¾	94
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅝	119⅜	119½	119¾
Illinois Central	105½	105½	105½	106
Union Pacific	76⅞	76⅛	76½	76⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅛	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
Missouri Pacific	54	53½	53½	53⅞
Panama	155	152½	154¾	155
Western Union	79⅞	79½	79¾	79⅞
Pacific Mail	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	44
United States Express	51	50	52	52½

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise, (not including foreign specie,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	March 13	$7,223,850
August	32,101,567	March 20	7,960,911
September	30,343,091	March 27	7,171,029
October	28,983,335	April 3	8,866,590
November	23,949,867	April 10	8,878,316
December	24,085,984	April 17	6,117,777
January	24,684,968	April 24	6,877,943
February	30,161,910	May 1	4,744,842
March 6	10,819,850	May 8	8,567,835
		Total	$303,335,384
		Total same date, 1874	319,661,645
		Decrease in 1875	$16,326,261

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	March 9	$5,242,000
August	24,564,859	March 16	5,127,000
September	21,690,714	March 23	4,104,679
October	24,285,552	March 30	4,170,069
November	19,988,235	April 6	4,596,959
December	23,504,786	April 13	4,151,269
January	16,287,303	April 20	5,616,840
Feb. 9	4,382,576	April 27	3,902,249
Feb. 16	3,952,584	May 4	4,964,837
Feb. 23	5,133,631		
March 2	3,469,070	Total	$215,607,696
Total to same date 1874			255,140,878
Decrease in 1875			$39,533,182
Gold May 8, 1875			115¾
Gold May 9, 1874			112½

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	March 13	$664,270
August	7,316,397	March 20	826,991
September	2,222,533	March 27	639,283
October	1,614,753	April 3	535,905
November	4,448,600	April 10	593,992
December	12,497,641	April 17	849,075
January	10,119,325	April 24	2,279,257
February	3,763,118	May 1	3,005,370
March 6	588,761	May 8	3,670,352
Total			$59,141,291
Total to same date 1874			34,828,988
Increase in 1875			$24,312,303

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100 122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March	10,525,249	2,388,759
April	9,791,633	2,608,387
May 8	2,025,260	2,164,041
Total	$98,997,205	$60,858,126
Total, 1874	100,225,289	57,368,405

Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. have brought out an issue of $4,000,000 6 ⅌ cent. gold bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, and the principal in 1900. This issue has been authorized for the purpose of redeeming $4,448,900 bonds of the company maturing Nov. 1 next, and will be included in any mortgage that the company may hereafter make, the amount of which shall in no event exceed $6,000,000. The Western Union Company has a large amount of assets, and could easily redeem the maturing bonds by the sale of a portion of the same; but as most of the assets are steadily enhancing in price, it is the policy of the management to husband them for their future value. Among these assets were $1,173,500 of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company's stock, $1,038,400 of the capital stock of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which owns and operates land lines in Florida, and submarine cables between Florida, Key West, and Havana, and $7,287,735 Western Union stock, now selling close on to 80. The gross earnings of the company for 1874 were $9,530,749, and the profits $3,076,660, being an increase of $248,715 in gross receipts and $841,643 in profits over the previous year. When the $4,448,900 maturing bonds are redeemed, the only bonded debt, besides the present issue, will be $1,500,000 7 ⅌ cent. gold building bonds and £206,000 sterling bonds, and the total interest on the company's debt, including this issue, will be only $105,000 gold, or about $465,750 currency. As before noted, the net profits for 1874 were $3,076,660, an amount $2,610,910 in excess of all interest charges. The above facts demonstrate plainly the security of the loan, which promises to be promptly taken. Subscriptions will be received at the banking-house of Messrs Morton, Bliss & Co., Drexel Building, until the 25th of May, at noon, but no proposals at less than 97½ ⅌ cent. and accrued interest will be entertained. Subscriptions will become binding as soon as they reach the amount of $2,000,000, and if they exceed the total of $4,000,000 the $2,000,000 first subscribed will be allotted in full, and the balance pro rata. Payment for the new bonds will be due June 1, and the currency bonds of the company due Nov. 1 will be received at 100½ and interest, in payment for the same.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ISSUE OF $4,000,000 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST MARCH AND 1ST SEPTEMBER. PRINCIPAL, 1900.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., invite subscriptions for the above bonds, and will receive proposals until Thursday, the 25th day of May, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of 97½ per cent., and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

Subscriptions to become binding as soon as they reach the amount of $2,000,000; and if they exceed the total of $4,000,000, the $2,000,000 first subscribed shall be allotted *in full* and the balance *pro rata*.

This issue has been authorized for the purpose of providing means to redeem bonds of the company maturing Nov. 1, next, amounting to $4,448,900, and will be included in any mortgage that the company may make in the future, the amount of which shall in no event exceed $6,000,000.

On the redemption of the foregoing $4,448,900, the only bonded debt besides the present issue will be $1,500,000 Seven per cent. Gold Building Bonds, issued in 1872, and £206,000 Sterling Bonds; and the total interest on the company's debt, including this issue, will be $405,000, gold, or, at 115 per cent., gold, $465,750, currency, leaving a margin on last year's net earnings of $2,610,910, in excess of expenses and interest charges.

The company has in operation 72,500 miles of line, with 177,500 miles of wire, and upward of 6,000 stations.

The capital stock is $41,073,410, of which the company has purchased and now has in its treasury $7,287,735, leaving the outstanding share capital $33,785,675.

The earnings of the company for 1874 were $9,530,749, and the profits $3,076,660, being an increase of $248,715 of gross receipts, and of $841,643 of profits over the year 1873.

Besides the Western Union stock, the company owns $1,038,400 of the capital stock of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which owns and operates land lines in Florida, and submarine cables between Florida, Key West, and Havana, Cuba; also $1,173,500 of the gold and stock Telegraph Company's stock.

The payment for the new bonds, when allotted, will be due June 1, and the currency bonds of the company, due Nov. 1 next, will be received at 100½, and interest in payment for the same.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, May 8.—The transactions in the Wool market have again been quite large, but there is no improvement to notice, and holders are still disposed to close up stocks as fast as possible. The principal transactions have been in Pulled and California. Fine Fleeces still move slowly, and holders have to shade a little on both fine Fleeces and Australian to effect sales, but medium and Combing and Delaine Fleeces still command very extreme prices. The stock of fine Fleeces here is considerably reduced, and mostly in the hands of one house. The transactions in fleece Wool include some 116,000 ℔. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 54c. for XXX; 53c. for a good XX; and 54c.@57c. for a low X and No. 1. A choice No. 1 Ohio would sell at 58c.@60., while XX fleeces cannot be forced off to any extent at over 52c.@53c. A medium Michigan has been sold at 52c., while X ranges from 48c.@50c., and a choice medium New-York has been sold at 53c., while a good X sold at 49c. Medium Low X and No. 1 fleeces are in fact the only fleeces that can be disposed of at satisfactory price, and fine Wools are as much neglected as at any time for some weeks past. The scarcity of medium fleeces continues to turn the attention of manufacturers to fine Supers and this description is in demand at about previous prices. X Pulled is very little inquired for, and low Pulled is also rather dull. There is still a disposition on the part of receivers to keep supplies of Pulled sold up as close as possible, as prices are as high now as they are likely to be for some time. Transactions in California have been the largest for a long time, comprising 772,000 ℔. Fall and Spring, at 15c.@24c. for Fall, and 21c.@36c. for Spring. The highest price before obtained for new Spring has been 35c., and this may be considered an outside figure for choice lots. Good average lots will not bring over 28c.@30c. There have been sales of Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 54c.@65c.; unwashed Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 37c.@50 .; scoured, 53c.@$1 05; and Super Pulled at 35c.@57½c.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Cattle, firmer for good; other grades unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head; sales, common to extra shipping, $5 50@$6 50; choice, $6 20@$6 30; shipments, 4,000 head. Live Hogs active and firm, at an advance of 5c.@10c., closing firm; receipts, 6,000 head; sales range from $6 50 to $8 35; Shippers' sold at $6 50@$7; Bacon grades at $7 20@$7 60; heavy, $8 25@$8 35. Shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep quiet, weak, and unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	31	Resin, bbls	2,375
Beans, bbls	242	Spirits Turp., bbls	100
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Oil-cake, pkgs	880
Cotton, bales	485	Cut-meats, pkgs	280
Wheat, bushels	24,360	Lard, tcs	505
Corn, bushels	20,300	Butter, pkgs	2,459
Oats, bushels	5,600	Cheese, pkgs	1,727
Malt, bushels	500	Tallow, pkgs	13
Peas, bushels	1,260	Rice, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	10,163	Starch, pkgs	1,700
Hemp, bales	40	Tow, bales	50
Hops, bales	19	Tea, pkgs	8
Hides, bdls	17	Tobacco, hhds	128
Dried Fruit, pkgs	9	Tobacco, pkgs	63
Eggs, bbls	2,112	Wool, bales	6
Leather, sides	8,292	Whisky, bbls	407
Lard-oil, bbls	25		

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady, with Pots quoted at $6, and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been in very moderate demand within the range of from 33c.@36c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request since our last, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Quiet, but steady; quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, yet quoted about steady. The export call has been on a restricted scale. The offerings have been rather more liberal. Sales have been officially reported since our last for early delivery of 1,167 bales, (of which 1,113 bales were on last evening,) including 900 bales to shippers, 263 bales to spinners, and 4 bales to speculators....Business for forward delivery has been less active, with values generally quoted 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. lower, on options later than May, under more urgent offerings. May options were steadier early in the day, but also closed a shade off yesterday's figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bales, (of which 9,800 bales were on last evening, and 17,200 bales to-day,) with 1,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; June, 16c.; July, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; August, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; September, 16 7-32c.; October, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; November, 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; December, 15 19-32c.@15 21-32c.; January, 15 25-32c.@15 27-32c.; Feruary, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; March, 16 3-16c.@16¼c., ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 415 bales, (including 256 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 2,146 bales, against 2,402 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 8,954 bales, (of which 8,170 bales were to Liverpool, 753 bales to Havre, and 231 bales to Bremen)....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,303,987 bales, (including 1,566,849 bales to Great Britain, and 737,138 bales to the Continent,) against 2,537,059 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Trade in Drugs and Dyes has been on a very moderate scale at about former rates. Dye-woods scarce and wanted at full prices.

FERTILIZERS—A fair inquiry prevailed for most kinds at firm rates.

FISH—The market has been quoted firm on, however, a restricted business. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7@$10 50; No. 3 at $7@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at 75c ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Quite a free movement has been reported in shipping grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted firm, on comparatively moderate offerings. The business has been mostly in Western and City Mill Extras within our range. Most other descriptions have been moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way, at steady rates. The sales since our last have been 18,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 85; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 25@$5 60, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 60@$6 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 60@$6 10; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 60; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 45@$6 15, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 10,600 bbls., shipping stock, in good part City Mill, at full current rates....Southern Flour steady, but quiet; sales, 800 bbls....Rye Flour firm, with sales reported of 325 bbls....Corn-meal in good demand at former rates; sales, 1,150 bbls., including 800 bbls. Brandywine at $4 80@$4 85.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull since our last; Spring has been in fair supply at previous prices, but the few bids have been fully 1c. ⅌ bushel under asking rates, and no important dealings have been reported. Some odd lots of car stock, ungraded, sold at $1 21@$1 24; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted nominally at $1 23@$1 23½, afloat; No. 2 Chicago, $1 19@$1 21, in store and afloat, but buyers claimed a reduction from these figures; Winter Wheat scarce, and wanted to a moderate extent; quoted firm. Sales have been made of 8,000 bushels Red Indiana, in store, at $1 40, and small lots of Red State at $1 42½, and White at $1 45 ⅌ bushel; Amber State, to arrive, offered at $1 45, and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June arrival, at $1 20 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been again quoted rather lower, with a fair supply available. Demand moderately active, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels, at 87½c.@89½c. for very poor to strictly choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 88½c.@89c. for fair to prime, afloat, and 89c.@89½c. for new Yellow Western....Old Corn quiet and nominal to-day....Rye strong and wanted: 8,000 bushels sold (to arrive soon) at $1 08, with this rate bid at the close, ⅌ bushel....Barley quiet at unchanged prices....Of barley-malt, 10,000 bushels were reported sold, without reliable particulars; market quoted steady....Oats have been quite active at a shade better prices. The demand has been in good part speculative and four mixed stock, in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,500 bushels, at 73½c.@76½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 73½c.@73¾c. for prime, in store; 76½c. for prime Chicago, and 75½c.@76c. for Toledo, afloat; and 76c.@78½c. for White Western, mostly at 76½c.@77½c., afloat....Feed has been in fair demand within the range of $23@$32, as extremes, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been more sought after, especially for local use, at steadier prices; shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 05; Clover, 55c.@75c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in demand within the range of from 50c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔....The week's exports hence for European ports included 8,146 bbls. Flour, 112,185 bushels Wheat, 453,920 bushels Corn, — bushels Rye, and 402 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of domestic Cloth, 1,000 half rolls sold on private terms. Market steady, but otherwise quiet.

HEMP—Jute Butts sold to the extent of 300 bales, at 2 13-16c., currency. Market unchanged.

HIDES—Have been in light demand, and quoted weak in price. The week's receipts have been 109,901 Hides; sales, 34,870 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 430 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28 ℔., on private terms; 3,640 Dry Buenos Ayres, (prime,) 22¼ ℔. at 25c., gold, five months; 390 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 9 to 10 ℔., at 20c., gold, four months; 1,675 Dry California, 23½ ℔., at 22½c., gold, sixty days, usual selection; 1,105 Dry Central American, 20 ℔., at 21c., gold, sixty days, selected; 2,145 Dry Mexican, 19 to 20 ℔., on private terms; 12,760 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 ℔., part at 20½c., currency cash, selected; 4,320 Dry Western and Southern, 18 to 21 ℔.; 2,310 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 ℔.; 2,700 Wet Salted New-Orleans Kips, 25 ℔., on private terms; 365 Wet Salted Texas, 55 ℔., at 9½c., currency, sixty days, and 3,000 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9½c.@9⅝c., currency, cash. And to-day 3,327 Montevideo, 20 to 21 ℔., at 23c.@24c., gold, the latter on four months' credit....The stock in first hands here this morning was 254,400 Hides and 764 bales do., against 123,200 Hides and 842 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Inactive, but quoted firm, as in our last.

NAILS—Have been moderately active, in a jobbing way, at $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has favored buyers, on a slow movement, within the range of from $1 95@$2 for Strained to good Strained; $2 20@$2 50 for No 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$5 for Pale to Extra Pale, ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $1 95; and 50 bbls. Pale at $5 50 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive since our last, with Wilmington quoted at $2 50, and Washington at $2 25@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl....City Pitch has been quiet at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet, and quoted weak, with sales reported of 80 bbls. merchantable at 35c., closing at 34½c.@35c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in less request since our last, with Western, in bags, quoted at $48@$48 50, currency, and City at $44 50@$45, gold. The week's receipts have been 4,342 pkgs.; exports, 16,493 bags.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request, and somewhat unsettled in price. Refined for early delivery quoted here at 12¾c.@13c....Refined, at Philadelphia, at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and at Baltimore, 12¾c.@12⅞c. for early delivery....Crude, in bulk, quiet, at 6¼c., and in shipping order at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for early delivery; sales, 4,000 bbls., in bulk, June delivery, at 6½c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....Naphtha at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—A more active movement has been reported in Mess Pork for early delivery, chiefly for export, closing steadier; other kinds quiet. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls. at $21 90@$22, with Prime Mess at $19 75@$20, and Extra Prime at $16 25@$16 75 ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery an active business has been reported in New Western Mess, opening weaker and closing stronger, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls., June option, at $21 80@$21 87½, closing at $21 87½; 3,500 bbls., July, at $21 85@$22, closing at $22 bid; and 1,000 bbls., August option, at $22 10@$22 20 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 9¾c. for City....Cut-meats have been quoted steady, but have been comparatively quiet; sales, 17,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11⅞c.@12c.; 125 bxs. dry-salted Shoulders at 8¾c., and small lots of City bulk stock at former rates....Bacon held firmly as quoted in our last, but without movement of importance....Lard has been dull and quoted lower for early delivery. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 15⅜c.; 130 tcs. City at 14¾c.@14⅞c.; 70 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c., with Refined, for the West Indies, quoted at 14¾c., with Continental stock quoted at 15⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., May option, at 15⅜c., closing weak; 500 tcs. June at 15½c., closing at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; 500 tcs. July, at 15⅝c., closing at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c.; 2,500 tcs., August, at 15¾c., and 750 tcs., September, at 15⅞c.@15 15-16c., closing at 15⅞c....Beef quiet at unchanged prices....Desirable grades of Butter, suited to the local trade, have been in good request, and held with more confidence. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ⅌ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 13c.@25c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been inactive and rather weak. We quote: Old State Factory at 12c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16c. for very good to fancy; old Western, 6c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.; and new Cheese at 12c.@15c. for State Factory, latter rate for choice, and 10c.@12c. for State Dairies....Eggs have been in moderate request, within the range of 16½c.@18c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. for very good to prime marks, ⅌ dozen. ....The exports hence for European ports have been 474 pkgs. Pork, 1,468 pkgs. Beef, 6,177 pkgs. Bacon, 670 pkgs. Lard, 18,605 pkgs. Cheese, and 552 pkgs. Butter.

SALT—Has been rather more sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been held more firmly, but has been quiet, with Crude quoted 5½c.@5¾c. gold, free.

SKINS—A fairly active business has been reported in Deer, at firm prices; receipts, 166 bales; sales, 13,000 ℔. Para, 6,000 ℔. Puerto Cabello, 4,000 ℔. Nicaragua, 5,000 ℔. Truxillo, 5,000 ℔. Sisal, and 3,000 ℔. Matamoros within our range....Goat quiet, and weak in price; receipts, 1,622 bales; sales, 190 bales Curacoa, 140 bales Mexican, and 55 bales Payta on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 75c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 67½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 65c.; Para, 70c.@72½c.; Puerto Cabello, 62½c., currency, ⅌ ℔....Tampico Goat, 53c.; Matamoros, 53c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@33c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, at steady rates, with Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount. Market otherwise very tame.

STARCH—Has been rather inactive, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in comparatively limited demand, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—Raw again quite active and firm, on the basis of 8¼c.@8½c., for fair to good refining. Sales today 1,490 hhds. refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8 7-16c. for fair to scant good; 700 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 354 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8 5-16c.; and 7,236 picnls Java at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔. Old sales of 1,346 hhds. refining Cuba were also reported. Refined strong and wanted, quotations as in our last.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 135,000 ℔. very good to choice, at 9c.@9⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; market fairly active, but somewhat unsettled. The week's exports hence have been 1,181 pkgs....Of Stearine, 30,000 ℔. choice City, in hhds., sold in small lots at 16½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been dull at old figures; 900 half chests sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 20 ⅌ gallon; sales 450 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited demand, with Arctic quoted at $1 05 ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been less active today. Grain and Cotton room was offered less freely, and quoted very firm and favoring ship-owners, which tended to check export movements. Provisions and general cargo were offering moderately at the ruling figures. The chartering movement was very tame in the local market, and rates were without change. Tonnage for Grain, Tobacco, and Lumber was in some request. Tonnage for Petroleum attracted little attention....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last, have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin, (prompt shipment, to complete cargo,) at 1s. 9d., with 2s. reported as bid, in the regular way, ⅌ 280 ℔.; and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ ℔., which figures indicated a slight improvement; 24,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, part at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 450 bbls. Sugar at 27s. 6d.; 50 tons Leather at 45s. ⅌ ton; and 25,000 Staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels grain at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d., and 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 7,500 staves, on private terms. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 752 tons, and a British bark, 418 tons, with Grain, from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter,) on private terms; a Swedish bark, 700 tons, with Deals and Timber from Doboy, at 145s., and 48s, with privileges extending to the Continent....For Bristol Channel, a British bark, with Deals, from St. John, at 72s. 6d....For the Continent, a British bark, 732 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s., with option of the Baltic at 4s. 3d. per bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 700 bales Cotton, at 7-16c. per ℔; 130 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 15s. for cases; 300 bbls. Sugar, 150 pks. Provisions, and 1,000 boxes Starch, on private terms; 200 Mowers and Reapers, at 25s. ⅌ ton measurement: and 1,030 bbls. Resin at 2s. ⅌ 280 ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin reported on private terms....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 484 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,000 quarters Grain, on private terms, quoted nominally at 15c., as on the Philadelphia charter mentioned in our last....For Santander, an American brig, 365 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, reported at about 37s. 6d....For Para, a British brig, with Coal, from Sidney, C. B., reported at $6....For Singapore, an American ship, with Coal, from Cape Breton, reported at $7, gold, ⅌ ton....For Trinidad, an American brig, 257 tons, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $11.... For Valparaiso, a British bark, 884 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Martinique, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 25, gold, ⅌ ton....For Demerara, an American brig, 360 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $1,100, gold....For Cienfuegos, a brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $8....For Baltimore or Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula at $8....For Baltimore direct, two schooners, with Guano, from Nevasso, reported at $3 75....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7....For Brunswick, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $7 75....For Yarmouth, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $9....For a port north of Hatteras, a brig, with Sugar and Molasses, from Trinidad, at 40c. and $3 50....For New-York, an American brig, with Molasses, from Antigua, reported at $3 25; a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, reported at $10; another, with do., from Pensacola, at $9; two schooners, with do., from St. Mary's, at $7, and a schooner, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $1 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Petroleum quiet; Refined, 12⅞c.@13c., spot; Crude, inbls., 9¾c., and 6¾c., in bulk. Clover-seed—9c.@10c. for Pennsylvania, and 11c.@11½c. for Western; Timothy and Flax Seed unaltered. Flour firm and in moderate demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; high grades, $7@$8. Wheat 3c. lower; sales at $1 43@$1 45 for Red; $1 46 for Amber, and $1 46@$1 48 for White. Rye, $1 10. Corn moves slowly at 89c.@90c. for Yellow, and 88c.@89c. for Mixed Western. Oats move slowly at 76c.@78c. for White; 75c. for Mixed. Provisions unchanged. Mess-pork, $22 50@$23. Lard 15c.@16c. Whisky steady at $1 18. Butter steady; choice grades sought after and firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese firm, especially for choice grades; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17¼c.; Western Fine, 16c.@16¾c. Eggs firm and advancing; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 18c.@19c.; Western do., 18c.@18½c.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat very strong and higher; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 48@$1 50; No. 2 do., $1 45; Mixed do., $1 43; No. 1 Western Red, $1 44; No. 2 do., $1 43; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 42; Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 55; do. White, $1 40@$1 47; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 17@$1 19. Corn quiet and weak; Southern White, 94c.; Southern Yellow, 91c.; Western Mixed, 88c. Oats firm; Southern Mixed, 78c.@80c. Western White, 76c.; Western Mixed, 73c.@75c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 18. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Pork, $22 50@$23. Butter firmer; new Western Packed, 20c.@26c.; do. Rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum nominally 6½c.@6¾c. Coffee quiet and steady; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 16c.@18¾c. Whisky firm at $1 18.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Flour dull, concessions would have to be made to sell. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 38½; No. 2 do., $1 30. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 72½c.@73½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 64c.@65c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky held at $1 17. Pork nominally lower at $21 75. Dry-salted Meats dull. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally, 15¼c. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle firm; the demand exceeds the supply; good native Steers, $6 12½@$6 25; fair native Butchers' do., $5 50@$5 75; mixed stock, $5@$5 65; good through Texans, $4 62½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,350 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; sales, 480 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat lower, quotations nominal; sales privately of 15,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan; 3,500 bushels Sheboygan, and 2,400 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring. Corn dull and easier; sales, 1,500 bushels Western store at 85c. Oats neglected. Rye and Barley—none here. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $23@$23 25 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16¼c.@16½c. Highwines nominally $1 18.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Flour dull and declining; Family, $5 90@$6. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 28@$1 33. Corn firm at 78c.@80c. Oats firm at 68c.@70c. Rye firm at $1 22@$1 25. Barley unchanged. Butter in good demand for best grades. Pork unchanged; quiet. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c., spot; 8¾c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., spot; 12⅛c., buyer June. Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky firm at $1 15. Live Hogs dull and declining; Common, $6 75@$7 30; Fair to Medium, $7 40@$7 60; Good, $7 75@8; receipts, 1,200 head.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Flour in moderate demand, but prices are well sustained. Sales of Western Superfine at $4 50@$4 75; common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Illinois, $6 50@$7 50; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$7; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 50. Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 50 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota $7@$8 75. Corn, 92½c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in demand at 75c.@81c. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, $26 50@$27 ⅌ ton. Fine Feed and Middlings, $28@$29. Receipts—Flour, 3,580 bbls.; Corn, 13,600 bushels; Wheat, 6,150 bushels; Shorts, 1,150 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33; No. 3 do., $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29; Amber Michigan, $1 26¾; June, $1 27½; July, $1 30; No. 2 Red, $1 26¼@$1 26¾; No. 3 do., $1 23; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 28@$1 28½. Corn quiet and weak; High Mixed, 77c.; July, 78½c.; no grade, 76½c. Oats strong; No. 1, 68½c.; No. 2, 67c.@67¼c.; Michigan, 67½c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 27; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 25@$1 33. Corn steady; Ear, 69c.@71c.; Shelled, 75c.@76c. Oats steady; Mixed, 67c.; White, 69c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—Pork dull at $22 50. Hams easier at 14c.@14½c. Whisky firmer; held at $1 17@$1 19. Coffee easier; fair to prime, 15c.@19c. Corn-meal firmer at $3 80@$3 90. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; sterling, 5.64½; Gold, 115⅜.

DETROIT, May 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra, $1 31½@$1 33; No. 1, $1 30; Amber, $1 28. Corn steady at 80c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Flour—Demand light, holders firm. Corn dull and drooping at 86c.@87c. Oats—None in first hands. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 8—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new fives, 102¼; Erie Railway Shares, 26¼.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ⅌ cent., which is ⅛ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 93⅝@93¾; for the account, 93¾@93⅞.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 3,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, May 8.—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ⅌ gallon.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—The day calendar for the Commission of Appeals for Monday, May 10, is as follows: Nos. 360, 365, 366, and 341. The commission adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
30—Seaman's Bk. for Savings vs. Chicago and Air Line R. R. Co.
33—Terry vs. Robbins.
49—Dyckman vs. Goldstein, (No. 1.)
50—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
51—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
65—Matter of North Am. Fire Ins. Co.
76—Same.
77—Bailey vs. Soulter.
100—Dudley vs. Shear.
103—Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c.
105—Shook vs. Lapaugh.
113—Thoule vs. Frost.
141—Woodruff vs. Cadwell, (No. 1.)
142—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
143—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
155—McHenry vs. Hazzard.
156—Gouraud vs. Spencer.
162—Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
163—Nealis vs. The Mayor, &c.
180—Peevers vs. Erie Railway Co.
182—Brown vs. Alden.
191—Hartshorne vs. Johnson.
224—Skinner vs. Finch.
281—Lyon vs. Eldridge.
245—Matter of Southwick.
246—Bank of North America vs. Flushing and Woodside R. R. Co.
252—Jung vs. Suydam.
256—Morris vs. Kendall.
262—A. & P. Tel. Co. vs. S. & A. Tel. Co.
264—Dudley vs. Shear.
287—Hazzard vs. Stevens.
295—Weil vs. Breched.
299—Branch vs. Leish.
300—Yevlin vs. Suinard.
302—Moran vs. Poillon.
306—Audenried vs. Liftchild.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
198—Claflin et al. vs. Lenheine.
199—Fairchild et al. vs. Fairchild et al.
204—The East New-York & Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
126—People ex rel. Pacific Mail S. S. Co. vs. Com. of Taxes and Assessments.
136—Gilman, Ex'x, &c., vs. Gilman.
139—Gilman, Ex'x, vs. Redington et al.
140—Brown vs. Geary et al., Ex'rs, impl'd, &c.
146—The People of State of N. Y., ex rel. Hogan vs. Flynn.

Nos.
159— —— vs. ——.
162—Fitzgerald vs. National S. S. Co.
189—Livermore vs. Bushnell, impl'd, et al.
195—Smith vs. Osborn.
196—Bronson vs. Dimock.
205—Jesup, Ass'e, &c., vs. Herzfeld et al.
206—The Reserve Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Beardsley et al.
207—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
208—Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.
209—Wheeler et al. vs. See.
210—Gopsill vs. Decker et al.
211—Sheahan vs. Shanahan.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
2893—Day vs. The Mayor, &c.
1483—Lange vs. Altenbrand, et al.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
861—Piatt vs. Stuart et al.
1531—Derby vs. Derby.
1539—Morgan et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
1247—*Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.
1321½—Goodell vs. Kinzee.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.
1595½—Bolte vs. Barstow.
1601—McCulloch et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
1659—Watkins vs. Merritt et al.
1615—Knobloch et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
1619—Deutsche Bank vs. Sonneborn et al.
1623—Wessels vs. The Mayor, &c.
1157—Young vs. Hebbard.
1359—Poillon, sur., vs. Volkening et al.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
847—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al.
877—Averill vs. Webster et al.
1163—Loaners' Bank of N. Y. vs. Jacoby et al.

Nos.
1165—Burdett vs. Taylor et al.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.
1477—London & S. Bank vs. Clews et al.
1481—Gomez et al. vs. Reed.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
1417—Secombe vs. Beach et al.
1447—Bannan vs. Webster.
1467—Bannon vs. Hoffman.
1471—Bd. of Com. of Pilots vs. Morris & C.O.Co.
1507—Sonneberg vs. Openhym et al.
1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
1667—Smith vs. Hopgood.
1671—Heatherton et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1675—Wemple vs. Society of Ch. of Puritans.
1679—Howard et al. vs. Broadway & Seventh Av. R. R. Co.
1683—Sullivan vs. N. R. & N.Y. Steam-boat Co.
1689—Gaillard, Jr., vs. Mali et al.
1691—Bell, Jr., vs. Mali et al.
1695—Fincke vs. Busch.
1171—Meyer et al. vs. Bock et al.
1719—Meyer vs. Goodlett.
1721—Pettus vs. Roberts.
1725—Goodell vs. McLaughlin.
1727—Lyons vs. Rosenthal et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1708—Guerney vs. Peter et al.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y., E. & E. Mf. et al.
160—Willett, Adm'r., &c., vs. Kipp et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2774—People ex rel. Loutrel vs. McCabe.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.
1414—Platt, Assignee, vs. Mount.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
714—Macfarland vs. Hartford and N.Y. Steamboat Co.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
1440—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.
1448—Guardian Mutual L. I. Co. vs. At. Nat. Bank New-York.

Nos.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
1464—Brainerd et al. vs. Scott.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical National Bank.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, vs. Spofford, Ex'x.
2008—Winterton, Adm'r., &c., vs. Winterton.
2788—The People State of N. Y. ex rel. Floyd vs. Conklin.
920—Schipp vs. Voorhis et al.
1444—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Howard et al.
1425—Harper vs. Tanner.
1498—Dexter et al. vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1305—Strong, Receiver, vs. Taintor.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.
2575—Delaney vs. Mahoney.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
215—First Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R.R. of N. J.

Nos.
2791—Searle vs. Searle.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
2909—Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2601—Tracey, admin'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1285—Wittgenstein, an infant, vs. Philippson.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
2071—Buffam vs. Chase.
983—Platt, Ass., vs. Van Name, impl'd.
837—Davis, Receiver, vs. Faut.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Monell, C. J., Freedman, and Sedgwick, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.
1—Powers, Adm'r vs Hughes et al., Ex'rs.
2—Patterson vs. Stettauer et al.
3—Faulks vs. Kamk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
40—Manilla vs. Williams.
4—Pease vs. Walsh.
17—Keiley vs. Hiller et al.

Nos.
34—Frazer vs. Woodin.
23—Hock et al. vs. Halsey, Receiver, &c.
24—Joseph vs. Head.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
413—Knowlton et al. vs. N. Y. & P. S. S. Co.
949—Bowen vs. Westcott, Pres't.
1067—Berdell vs. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank.
931—Stebbins vs. French.
1103—Hulin vs. Reeve et al.
834—Muirhead, Assignee, vs. Easton Ins. Co.
835—Muirhead, Assignee, vs. Union Ins. Co.
830½—Muirhead, Assignee, vs. Home Ins. Co. of Col., O.
827—Muirhead, Assignee, vs. German Ins. Co. Erie.
2029—Beatty vs. Conner, Sheriff.
933—Landon vs. Bamberger.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly.

Nos.
829—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon vs. McClees.
877—Simon vs. Lissner.
1949—Wehle vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1131—N. Y. S. Power Co. vs. Lanan et al.
1135—Smith vs. Smith.
1139—Southerland vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1141—Beach vs. Vanevery, Survivor.
1143—Watson vs. Loyd.
1145—Cassidy vs. Begoden.
1147—Derr vs. Buddensick.
1149—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.
1151—Garland et al. vs. Jackson.
1153—Mandel vs. Spiro.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1054—Thurber vs. McAndrew.
1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan.
916—Ryal, Administrator, vs. Kennedy.
1030—Brague vs. Lord et al., Executors.
324—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
892—Canfield vs. B. and O. R. R. Co.

Nos.
656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
968—*Tribune* Association vs. Smith.
996—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
874—Chambovet vs. Cagney.
1026—Hartigan vs. Murray.
1088—Young, Executor, &c., vs. Mason.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.—Larremore and Robinson, JJ.

Nos.
14—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. vs. Stevens et al.
115—Colligan vs. Barclay.
116—Hildebrand vs. Conover et al.
117—Brown vs. Thurber et al.
29—Lewis et al. vs. Tucker.
56—Iat. Life Ins. Co. vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
69—Dalton vs. N. J. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
77—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
81—Ferhoret vs. Weeks.

Nos.
82—Marsten vs. Gould.
87—Smith vs. Hartshorne et al.
96—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
97—Annan vs. Rickey et al.
3—Reade vs. Gould, impleaded, &c.
18—Miller vs. Burke.
111—Burrows vs. Howell.
32—Hecht vs. Wasserman.
45—Coombe vs. Cantrell.
46—More vs. Rand et al.
61—Dilliker vs. Bachman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
523—Johnson vs. Moran.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.
1265—Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Bank of Republic.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.
49—McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gans.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1824—Manning vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1237—Merrill vs. Petrachi.
2214—Paez vs. Stevens.
1413—Stamford vs. Crook.
967—Perry, adm'x, vs. Massachusetts Mut. Life Ins. Co.
450—Sands vs. Hughes.
1312—Starr vs. Van Valkenburgh.
721—Saltus vs. Frank.
2626—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday in June, 1875.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1763—Galvin vs. Oceanic S. N. Co.
2050—Jocks vs. The Mayor, &c.
3573—Bennett vs. Garden.
3393—Barnes vs. Osborne.
2275—Heinrich v. Kraft et al.
1741—Townsend, vs. Barbor.
2018—Griffin vs. Bannon, et. al.
2021—James vs. McCollum.

Nos.
2206—Newberry vs. Meyer.
2209—Ross vs. Byrnes.
2216—Eble vs. Leubuscher.
2677—Claude vs. Foley et al.
3818—Michaelis et al. vs. Wasserman.
3752—Isaacs et al. vs. Bell, impleaded.
3629—Levy vs. Jacob.
3325—Smith vs. Michael et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstead.
2318—Slattery et al. vs. Benedict.
299—Gumbernot vs. Tarbell.
2332—Everett vs. Howser.
3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborn.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
538—Storey vs. Crooks.
2372—Frye et al. vs. Wing.

Nos.
2375—Westerfield et al. vs. Radde et al.
2376—Wild vs. Merte et al.
2378—McClure et al. vs. Cook.
2379—Ulkman vs. Blish.
2382—Sweeny vs. Fry et al.
2383—Wesserdruttinger vs. Brounell.
2384—Haggerty vs. Steinfels.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3927—McCabe vs. Longworth et al.
3583—Linzert vs. Sheils.
3557—Burger et al. vs. Albern et al.
2767—Schlapfer vs. Fisher, impleaded.
3401—Forsch et al. vs. Shayne.
3932—Van Woert et al. vs. Rowe.
3422—Nat. Tube W. Co. vs. Calkins et al.
3483—Haupt vs. Raab.

Nos.
3295—Seiter vs. Clapp, impleaded.
3667—Cornish et al. vs. Halsey et al.
2974—Riffel vs. Eisner.
2683—Lamboly vs. Giraudat.
3460—Guthman vs. Raubitschek.
3530—Ogden et al. vs. Siebold et al.
3176—Silverman vs. Kooperskey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Ellen E. Dacon, burglary.
Edward B. Curry, felonious assault and battery.
George Bush, grand larceny.
James J. Williamson, grand larceny.
James Raymond, grand larceny.
Lawrence Noonan, grand larceny.
James Johnson, false pretences.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hollister vs. Englehart.—Costs of the inquests are costs in the cause.

By Judge Lawrence.

Maimonides Library Association.—I think that this certificate is defective because it does not show that all the persons named are citizens of the United States. See Laws 1865, page 620, section 1.

Lorenzo vs. Cassau.—Orders as granted in previous decision.

In the Matter of Donnelly.—There should be a reference in this case.

Spratt vs. Crawford.—The order submitted is not in conformity with my decision, and a new one must be presented.

Huebner vs. Roosevelt.—Under the circumstances I think the motion for a reference should be denied without costs.

People vs. Standard Union Manufacturing Company.—Memorandum on settlement of order.

Hecker vs. Hecker.—Order granted.

Davis vs. Wright.—Granted.

Jarvis vs. Eagar.—In this case the consent to refer is not signed by the Harlem Bank or its attorney, and rule 73 precludes me from appointing the gentleman suggested; the Referee appointed to compute is therefore continued as Referee to sell.

Hoffnung vs. Carlisle.—Upon the plaintiffs executing an undertaking with two sureties to be approved by the court in the sum of $14,000, being double value of the property attached, that restitution will be made and judgment will be signed.

Phillips vs. Sheldon.—There must be a reference in this case to ascertain facts. Reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Miller et al. vs. Brenham, impleaded, &c.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

In reapplication of Welsh, Receiver, &c., for leave to sue.—Under rule ninety-three the Receiver has general power to sue. He needs no special authority. Motion denied.

Chamberlain vs. Chamberlain.—This judgment is irregular and should be vacated upon a trial by the court, the decision of the judge upon which the judgment is to be entered, should contain a statement of facts found and conclusions of law separately; such decision has not been made.

Devine vs. Devine.—Reference to Charles Price to take evidence and report.

Von An vs. Seebald.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and signed.

Well vs. Stead et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Curtis.

The Windsor Hotel Company et al. vs. Hawk et al.—Decision upon construction of lease, &c., in defendants favor. (Opinion.)

By Judge Sedgwick.

Laverty vs. Keyes et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Duryee vs. Lester.—Default opened without costs and principal motion denied without costs.

Patterson et al. vs. Benreinro, Trustee, &c.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice to a renewal of motion upon further facts. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By J. F. Judge Daly.

Astor vs. Palache.—Extra allowance of one and one-fourth per cent. Opinion.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat lower and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 05@$1 05½; No. 2 do., $1 01½, spot; $1 04¼, June; $1 06¾, July; rejected, 90c. Corn buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 72¾c., spot; 74¾c. bid, June; 77c.@77½c., July; rejected, 69¼c.@69½c. Oats advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, 62c., spot; 63⅜c. bid, June. Rye and Barley unchanged. Pork lower and in fair demand at $21 60, spot; $21 60@$21 62½, June. Lard steady at $15 40@$15 42½, spot; $15 50@$15 55, June. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅛c. Whisky, $1 15. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat declining, $1 03⅞, June; $1 06½, July. Corn, Oats, and Pork unchanged. Lard nominally $15 65. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Flour very strong; demand exceeds supply; Extra, $4 50; fine Family Extra, $5 50@$6; A No. 1, $6 25@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 25; some sales higher. Wheat advanced, in fair demand; Red, $1 25; Amber and White, $1 32@$1 35. Corn in good demand at 76c.@77c. Oats steady at 70c. Rye quiet, unchanged, $1 20. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c.@13½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Lard firm; prime Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16⅛c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky firm at $1 15. Bagging firm; sales at 13c.@13¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05; No. 2 do., $1@$1 00⅛; June, $1 03¼; July, $1 05¼. Oats declining, supply better; No. 2, 60½c.@61c. Corn firmer, inactive; No. 2 Mixed nominally 72½c. Rye dull, nominally lower; No. 1, $1 13@$1 14. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 35; No. 3 do., $1 12@$1 15. Provisions neglected, nominal; Mess Pork, $21 62½. Freights quiet, nominally firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls; Wheat, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 8.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales, 500 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 40, and 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels at 88c. Barley scarce and quiet. Corn-meal, $37, bolted, $36 unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ⅌ ton. Lake receipts—28,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels oats, 11,400 bushels Malt, 273,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Wheat quiet. Rye quiet. Corn dull and steady. Oats in moderate demand and less firm; sales, two cars No. 1 White State at 76½c., and one car No. 2 do. at 75c. Barley very quiet. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30½c. Resin quiet at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine nominally $1 40 for Hard; $2 30 for yellow dip; $3 60 for Virgin. Tar nominally $1 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, May 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 338 bales; gross, 347 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,463 bales; coastwise, 48 bales; sales, 871 bales; stock, 37,726 bales.

MOBILE, May 8.—Cotton weak; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 177 bales; exports, coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 20,691 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 221 bales; gross, 266 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 118,531 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 220 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 13,833 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 129 bales; exports, coastwise, 344 bales; sales, 461 bales; stock, 25,562 bales.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE ON TERMINAL CHARGES.

Mr. Franklin Edson, the President of the Produce Exchange, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Managers, appointed yesterday a special committee to go before the State Senate in relation to the subject of terminal charges. The committee is composed of Messrs. L. J. M. Stark, L. Hazeltine, William H. Phillips, and Edward Annan. They will go to Albany to-day, and at their request Mr. Edson will probably accompany them. The Produce Exchange is not satisfied with that portion of the Senate committee's report which states that the existing terminal charges on grain in New-York are five cents a bushel. They say that less than one-tenth of the grain that comes here is placed in warehouses, and that the committee figured the charges on that small fraction. When grain is so placed and has to be handled twice over and be removed from the warehouses in lighters, they say the charges do amount to about five cents, but the average charge on all the grain does not exceed two and a half cents a bushel.

THE GLOBE.

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN PARIS.

THE EXHIBITION IN THE TUILERIES—UPWARD OF ONE HUNDRED SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED—SCIENCE AND COMMERCE—THE DUTIES AND REWARDS OF EXHIBITORS—THE CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO THE CONGRESS.

The International Geographical Congress will convene in Paris, in the Palace of the Tuileries, in July next. Great efforts have been made to render it one of the most conspicuous gatherings in the history of modern Europe. From the number and variety of the topics presented below, the activity of geographers, the efforts of the Paris Geographical Society, and the patronage of nearly all the sovereigns of Europe, there is little doubt that there will be an imposing spectacle in the Exposition, and an unprecedented gathering of men of genius and science during the eight days of the congress.

THE GREAT QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

The following questions have been proposed by the savans of France for discussion during the eight days' session. Societies and savans who have additional questions to propose are referred to Baron Reille, No. 10 Boulevard La Tour-Maubourg, where their claims will be duly considered.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Substitution of the centesimal of the quarter of the circumference for the sexagesimal division. Consequences relative to the division of time in astronomy.

2. Choice of a zero for a general level.

3. The most recent precise instruments: Chronometers; registering apparatus; photographic planchette.

4. Measures of the differences of longitudes. Utilization of telegraphic lines with a view to determine longitude. Progress of geography as influenced by the telegraph. The use of chronometers.

5. Measure of an arc of a meridian in the Southern Hemisphere, and particularly in the Argentine Republic.

6. Study of local and general terrestrial curves.

7. Synthetic study of facts of natural alignment. Observations of facts which can make evident facts of alignment, outside of those which already follow mountain chains and hydrographic contours. Résan pentagonal. Applications of these studies.

8. Local attractions. Comparison of results and their influence on the results furnished by geodesy.

9. Study of the variation of the weight by the aid of the clock. Choice of points where it will be the most useful to make new observations.

10. The most simple instruments, the most rapid methods to determine the magnetic declination.

11. Publication of maps, giving courses of magnetic declination.

12. Application of photography to topography.

13. Projection and various constructions of geographical maps.

HYDROGRAPHY.

14. Choice of a simple and uniform system to register the wind.

15. Recent progress obtained by a study of the winds in connection with maritime itineraries.

16. Maritime researches in connection with the depth and agitation of the surface of the sea.

17. Study of tides. General laws. Anomalies. Choice of places for the observation of these phenomena.

18. Study of tides and their causes. Analogous phenomena in the great lakes.

19. Study of marine currents. Question of currents in the straits.

20. Propagation of tides in rivers.

21. Recent progress in the study of water-courses.

22. Determination of the temperature of the sea at different depths. Instruments employed. Preferable points of observation.

23. Causes of temperature of the Gulf Stream.

24. Deep-sea soundings. Physical and chemical observations which are inseparable from them. Instruments the most simple. Methods the most practical. Position of submarine cables on the bed of the ocean.

25. Programme of international instructions which could be made useful relating to soundings.

PHYSICS.

26. New facts well founded, relative to the mobility of the earth since historic times.

Question 27 treats of movements of the soil.

28. Various theories on the origin of mountains.

29. Make apparent the relations which exist between the relief of the soil and the geological constitution.

30. Lithology of the ocean's bed.

31. Actual results of new studies and the influences which cause astronomical phenomena, such as spots on the sun, fall of meteors, &c.

32. Make known new facts relative to the circulation of the air, and of the ocean, in displacing aerial and maritime currents, and their influence on the climate.

33. Find the origin and general march of grand hurricanes and cyclones. Fix their character, force, and extent of country exposed to their effects.

34. Means to employ to render more extended the establishment and discussion of simultaneous meteorological observations recommended by the International Congress of Vienna.

35. Designate the most recent works relative to the geographical distribution of isothermal lines, &c., to the repetition of rains. What is the most correct process?

36. Has the quantity of water which falls annually on the earth undergone variation in this epoch or in other geological epochs? What countries have presented, in the memory of man, these changes?

37. What changes in the climate of the Isthmus of Suez have been produced by the Suez Canal? What would be, after the most recent studies, the extent of the Sea of Saharah, terminating at the Gulf of Gabes, and the variations of climate which would be produced in Africa and Europe.

38. Compare the state of ancient meteorology with that of the countries and forests which have been devastated.

39. Geographical distribution of mineral combustibles, precious metals, and particularly of gold and silver.

40. Make known the geographical distribution of sands at the sea shore, and in the interior of continents. Discuss their origin, and the causes and effects of their displacement.

41. Geographical distributions of animal and vegetable species during the tertiary epoch. Consequences arising therefrom relative to the climatology of the globe during this period, and relative to the distribution of earth and water. Geographical relations between tertiary fauna, and flora, and those of our time.

42. Geographical distribution of the animal and vegetable species during the quartenary period. Consequences arising therefrom on the climatology of the globe during that period. Geographical relations between the quartenary flora and fauna and those of our time. Extinctions and migrations. Distribution of land and water during this period.

43. Can we establish, by the the study of these flora and fauna, those points of the globe which were once united to New-Zealand?

44. Influence of causes, anterior to this geological period, on the air occupied in our period by vegetable species.

45. Influence of climate, latitude, and altitude on vegetation.

46. What is the function of various agents of dispersion in the geographical distribution of vegetable species?

47. Species, genera, and families of plants which characterize great natural regions.

48. Vegetables cultivated in quantities in great natural regions.

49. Changes produced in the flora by the denuding of forest areas and by pasturage and cultivation.

50. Practical conclusions which can be drawn from the study of flora and the comparison with other countries from an agricultural or climatic point of view. Indication of useful or ornamental plants, of which the introduction can be advantageously attempted.

51. What are the causes which habitually cause to disappear the species introduced by accidental circumstances, in a country or region? What are, on the contrary, the conditions which can bring permanence to such species so introduced?

52. Botanical observations and collection to make in travel.

53. Study the resemblance and dissimilarity existing between the zoological population of the various Isles of Polynesia. Are there in this region general fauna or general distinct zoological qualities? What are the indigenous species, and what are species introduced.

54. What limits should be assigned to South American fauna? At what epoch were the two parts of the New World reunited, the one to the other? In what measure are the fauna of the two mixed?

55. Do the animals of North America and of Septentrionale Asia belong to the same zoological kind?

56. What are the modifications that the European fauna have undergone during this epoch?

57. Geographical distribution of the human race (prehistoric) and of those races regarded as fossils; geographical relations of these races with actual races.

58. Expansion of human races since the epoch of grand modern discoveries; migrations, transplantations, acclimatizations, substitution of one race for another.

59. Geographical distribution of ancient human races and actual races in Oceanica. Discussion of the lines of Wallace, Maloys, Paponaus, &c.

60. Geographical distribution of black African races, &c.

61. Geographical distribution of yellow races.

62. Geographical distribution of American races.

63. Geographical distribution of the white race. Relations with other races.

64. Medical geography. Pulmonary phthisic, yellow fever, cholera.

HISTORY.

65. Distinguish on the history of Europe in historic times the existence of various populations, their habits, aptitudes, instincts, according to the monuments which have been found, their utensils and works of art. Distinguish the zones occupied by them.

66. Fix on the territory of Europe in times prehistoric, according to monuments, utensils, &c., the communications with Asiatic people.

67 and 68. Recent palæontological investigations have brought to light in different parts of Europe the traces of the presence of man in times anterior to the most ancient historical documents. What relation can be established between these new nations and the most ancient documents of positive history?

69. Trace a geographical tableau of Pharaoh's Egypt, with religious and administrative divisions to the time of Thothmes III. or Ramises the Grand, and add the countries acquired to their empire, both in Africa and Asia. Discuss the value of Coptic names, compared with those of the Bible and classics.

70. Comparative geography of Western Asia and its divisions in the times of Sargonides and Darius I. What has been revealed by the monuments of Kharsabad, Babylon, and Persopilis to Biblical scholars?

71. What is the point of separation of the Gallic emigrations in Italy: the centre of Gaul or the Valley of the Danube?

72. It would be curious to know the documents relative to the navigation which took place between Egypt, Arabia, and India during the period of Lagide's reign and the time of the Roman occupation.

Questions 73 to 80, inclusive, treat of Gallic geography.

81. What and where are large maps of Mercator?

82. West African navigation of to-day?

83. Terrestrial geography of the Polar regions.

Questions 84, 85, 86, 87, treat of the Indies and different portions of Africa in relation to history.

88. Would it not be desirable, in the interest of history and languages, that a geographical and etymological dictionary should be prepared that would give one name for one mountain, one river, one city, one nation, for all languages of the earth?

89. What changes are desirable in geographical orthography? What are the best means to arrive at a common Latin letter?

COMMERCE.

90. What drive people to migrate and found colonies? What systems are the best?

91. What stratum of society in Europe furnishes the most emigrants? Define currents of emigration.

92. What are the best means to associate science with commerce to develop both?

93. Indicate the lines of communication created or projected, the piercing of isthmuses, the construction of tubular bridges, the digging of tunnels across mountain chains. Examine results.

94. The Isthmus of Darien Canal.

95. What can be done to improve communication between Europe, India, and China?

96. The best means to open communication with Central Africa, the grand lakes, and to create a great inland sea.

97. The chief depot of coals, minerals, &c.

98. New points of the globe for great fisheries.

99. What are the industrial processes of Japan, India, &c., which can be utilized by Europeans?

100. The consequences of forest destruction.

101. What influences determine the history of a city from birth to its decline?

TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

102. What are the most practical means to give more popularity to elementary study of geography and topography?

103. What should be the character of geographical instruction in the different departments of primary, secondary, and superior teaching?

104. Compare the divers systems of teaching geography in different countries.

105. Should not instruments be placed in the hands of students?

106, 107, and 108. Make documents known to the few known to the many.

VOYAGES.

109. How can a permanent bureau be organized which shall inform travelers by sea and land of the *desiderata* of geographical science?

110. What are the most urgent explorations to encourage from a scientific and commercial aspect—the routes to follow, points of departure?

111. In exploration what should the explorer see and describe; what his obstacles, and how should he try to surmount them?

112. Before leaving on a work of exploration what preparations should be made for subsequent aid?

113. Precautions for shade, sleeping, clothing, and food.

114. How should an explorer behave when in the midst of danger or menaced by hostile peoples?

115. Should explorations be conducted by a large or small body of men?

116. The best means to observe latitude and longitude.

117. Instruments and general instructions that should be taken.

118. The use of the piedometer.

119. What recommendations should be made for copying inscriptions and sculptures?

120. Difference of heights measured by barometer and geodetic process.

121. Descriptions of voyages in countries little known, and general description of countries newly explored.

122. Demand the publication of voyages not yet edited.

123. What is the best portable photographic apparatus.

THE WAY TO BECOME A MEMBER.

The members taking part in the congress will be divided into two classes, viz., subscribers and patrons. The terms of subscriptions to those two classes will be as follows: To subscribers, fifteen francs, which will entitle the subscriber to a ticket of admission to the congress and the exhibition, as well as entitle him to a copy of the printed report of the proceedings of the congress. To patrons, fifty francs, ($16.) A special list of members comprised in this class will be printed; they will otherwise enjoy the same privileges as the other members. Subscribers to either class must fill up and forward a blank application. They will receive by return mail a copy of the questions printed in this article. Their tickets they will receive in Paris prior to the opening of the congress. Applications are to be made to M. Le Baron Reille, No. 101 Boulevard Latour-Maubourg, Paris.

RULES GOVERNING THE EXPOSITION—FIRST SECTION.

1. The geographical exposition annexed to the congress will receive all books, maps, instruments, and collections and objects which pertain to geography. The space of the exposition will comprehend, besides the halls of the Tuilleries, an exterior space for those objects which can be displayed in the open air. The exposition will open on the 15th of July and close on the 15th of August.

2. The exposition is placed under the direction of a Commissariat General, by decision of the Paris society. This officer and the Special Commissioners will have charge of the exhibition.

3. The Commissioners appointed by foreign Governments have, each, the same powers as the French Commissioner over the products of their own country; and no goods or objects will be admitted to the Exposition unless through the Special Commissioner so appointed.

4. The French exhibitors are required to submit all applications for space and classification to their own Commissioner.

5. An official catalogue of the Exposition, detailing the products, divided into groups corresponding to the questions discussed by the Congress, and indicating where they may be found, will be prepared. It will be alphabetical, giving all the names of the exhibitors. Foreign Commissioners, in order to have their objects catalogued, must forward the necessary information before June 15, 1875.

6. No map, instrument, or object whatever, can be copied, or reproduced in any form without the permission of exhibitor, and the inventor or author.

7. The Commissioner General will be authorized to photograph the groups as a whole.

8. No work or object exposed can be taken away from the Exposition before its close, without the special authority of the Commissioner General.

9. The exhibitors will be charged no rent for the space taken in the Exposition, and will only be charged for setting up their objects; that is, for pedestals, supports, &c.

10. Exhibitors in accepting space bind themselves to observe the rules of the Exposition.

11. Communications relative to the Exposition should be addressed to the Commissariat Général du Congress de Sciences Geographiques, No. 10 Boulevard Latour-Maubourg, at Paris.

SECOND SECTION.

12. All works treating of a knowledge of the earth, within the limits indicated in the catalogue, are admissible.

13. All exhibitors should address their demands either to the Commissioner of their own country or the Commissioner General.

14. Foreign works and objects will be placed under the sole protection of the Commissioners of the respective nations represented. All questions in dispute as to the introduction of articles by French exhibitors will be left to the decision of the French Commissariat.

15. Applications for space, and all objects designed to be displayed, should be in Paris before May 1, 1875. After this date, applications will alone be received by special decision of the Commissioners.

16. Each exhibitor will receive before May 15, through his national Commissioner, or through the French Commissioners, an exhibitor's bulletin.

17. Products sent to the Exposition and returned to the seaboard from it, will, by the liberality of the railroads, not be subject to full charges.

18. The exhibitors will be expected to attend to the safe and proper transport of their own articles.

19. French and foreign products will be admitted to the *enceinte* of the Exhibition from May 15 to the 30th of June.

20. The cases containing goods and objects will be removed from the Exhibition limits; if not by the exhibitor, then by the French authorities, who are responsible for this action.

ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE.

21. The articles exhibited are exposed under the name of the manufacturer. They can, however, by agreement, be exposed under any other name.

22. Exhibitors are invited to detail by name any other person than themselves interested in the production or invention of any article displayed.

23. The articles can be sold on the spot, but the price must be conspicuously attached, and cannot be changed; neither can any article be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

24. The Commissioners will not be responsible for fires or unforeseen accidents, and each exhibitor must obtain his guarantees by insurance, as usual.

25. The interior police will be made known by porters.

26. Each exhibitor has a free card of admission, which, if given to another, will be revoked.

27. The price of admission will be fixed by the French Commission, and announced. Members of the Congress will be admitted free.

28. An international jury will be constituted from the seven groups. The number, the character, and the various degrees of recompense will be hereafter determined.

29. Lectures and conferences will be permitted in connection with the Exhibition, but authority must be obtained from the French Commissioners.

Signed by the President,
VICE ADMIRAL RONCIERE LE NOURY.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION OF THE OBJECTS EXPOSED.

First Group—Mathematical geography, geodesy, and topography.—This group will comprise instruments of practical geometry, verniers, topographical, geodetical, and astronomical instruments, compasses, meridian circles, azimuths, theodolites, artificial horizons, and predometers, tables of projection and calculation, maps following divers systems of projections, siderial maps, maps of triangulation, maps giving magnetic curves and declination, hypsometrical maps, publications relative to the measurement of the earth.

Second Group—Hydrography and maritime geography.—Portable and precise hydrographic instruments, circles, sextants, octants, chronometers, portable telescopes, and astronomical and terrestrial glasses, logs, and other instruments to measure the space at sea; sounding apparatus, specimens of deep-sea sounding, thermometrical sounders, marine maps, (coasts, currents, dominant winds, &c.,) hydrological maps, tables and ephemeri's used by astronomers and navigators, position of sub-marine cable, publications relating to hydrography and maritime geography.

Third Group—Physical geography, general meteorology, general geology, botanical and geological geography, general anthropology.—Under these headings will be displayed instruments used in the observation of principal meteorological phenomena.

Maps, atlases, and globes representing the principal facts which cover the domain of physical geography, meteorology, general geology, botanical, zoological, and anthropological geography.

Publications of every order and collection which bear on the department of science.

Fourth Group—Historical geography, and history of geography, ethnography, and philology.—Under this head will be displayed works and manuscripts, ancient and modern treating of geography and its history, ancient globes and maps, instruments used by the ancient geographers, ethnographical collections, geographical dictionaries.

Fifth Group—Economical, commercial, and statistical geography.—Under this head will be displayed works on economical and statistical geography, treating of population, agricultures, industries, commerce, line of communication, ports of colonization, emigration, &c.; varieties of commercial documents, maps and diagrams of commercial highways, agriculture, mineral resources, industries, movement of merchandise, &c.; works for teaching economical geography, works of art relative to economical geography, plans and models of bridges, tunnels, railways, roads, telegraph lines, &c.; the endykement and canalization of water-courses, new apparatus for rock-blasting, manufactured and mineral objects which particularly characterize one country or which are new to Europe, collections of a commercial character, as tea, coffee, cotton, hard woods, fibres, &c.; designs and models of new machines which are designed to utilize natural products and facilitate their employment, great fishing gear, specimens and objects of every nature, from far-off countries, a knowledge of which is useful for the commerce of exportation.

Sixth Group—The teaching and diffusing of geography.—Under this head will be displayed the methods of teaching geography, profiles used in instruction, wall-maps, and atlases; models and instruments used in teaching the technology of geography, terrestrial and celestial maps, globes, maps and topographical plans, maps in plane and relief, photographic reproduction of maps, heliographic and lithographic engraving, chromo-lithography, material and apparatus especially employed in the fabrication of maps, instruments employed to measure the distances on maps.

Seventh Group—Explorations, scientific, commercial, and picturesque voyages.—Under this head will be displayed instruments for the scientist, travelers' barometers and thermometers, piedometers, sextants, theodolites, portable photographic apparatus, maps and itineraries, profiles, collections of every nature bearing on voyages of exploration, fac-simile inscriptions and sculpture, photographic views and designs of countries newly explored; weapons used for hunting in new countries, arms of defense, battle-axes, table and hunting knives, utensils of cooking for the traveler, portable drug stores, portable boats to traverse streams and bodies of water, shade tents and grand tents, blankets and impervious clothes, illuminating apparatus for night marches and encampment, instruments and special utensils for polar expeditions, narratives and publications of every nature relating to travel.

THE LATE STILLMAN WITT.

It is very seldom that we are called upon to record the death of a man more widely known, more universally esteemed, and whose life was more useful, than that of Mr. Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died at sea, on his voyage to Europe, a few days ago. For a number of years the condition of Mr. Witt's health has been such as to cause much anxiety among his friends, but his naturally vigorous constitution and his habits of temperance have carried him through many severe attacks of sickness, and hope would take possession of his heart, and he thought he could look forward "to length of days." It was thought that a change of air and climate, and the waters of some of the celebrated springs in Europe, would prove greatly beneficial to him. But, alas, he was not spared to reach the shores of the Old World. On the great sea his spirit went up to the Father whom he worshiped and adored.

The life of such a man as Mr. Witt is full of instruction to young men, as it was a life of honest industry, of persevering effort, of highest rectitude of conduct, and of trusting Christian faith.

He was one of the many of the sons of New-England, born of respectable parents, but whose only inheritance was that of toil, and the necessity of making his own way onward and upward in life as best he could, without the advantages of liberal education and pecuniary assistance at the start. He early believed and acted upon the opinion that the man of labor and of integrity is the man that is sure to win in the battle of life; that success is always certain to come to him that is industrious, economical, and persevering.

In his early life his father kept the Half-way House between Troy and Albany, and Mr. Witt used to drive the hack that carried passengers between the two cities. The "Old Patroon" was frequently a passenger in this hack, and the young driver, by his quiet deportment, pleasant manner, and general good conduct, attracted the attention of this distinguished citizen of Albany, and on one of the trips he asked the young coachman if he would not like some other business. He replied: "Yes, sir, if my father can spare me, and if he is willing." He gave the "Patroon" the name of his father, and in a few days was informed by his new friend that he was wanted in the new iron-works at Cohoes. He commenced his clerkship by keeping the pay-rolls of the workmen and in paying them their wages. As this was a new business he was taught how to keep his books by a young friend who was a clerk in one of the Troy banks, where he took lessons in book-keeping and accounts in the evenings. From this place he was sent to Harrisburg, Penn., to perform about the same duties there as Paymaster General. When the large bridge over the Susquehanna was finished he went to Louisville, Ky., and was paymaster there on the canal work. Upon the completion of that canal, he returned to Albany and was employed as the agent of the People's Line of steamers on the Hudson. Here he became well known to business men, made troops of friends, and was next engaged as General Freight Agent of the Western Railroad from Albany to Boston. We once heard an old engineer on that road say "that Mr. Witt could get more work out of the men than any other man, as it was always with him, 'Come, boys, the work must be done.'" If the road was blocked with snow, he would provide beer and crackers, and always treated the men kindly. He was a very popular agent, and became known to capitalists who were engaged in new enterprises of railroad making. In 1848, in company with F. Harback and Amasa Stone, Jr., the contract was made to build the Cleveland and Columbus railroad. It was a very large undertaking, by men whose united fortunes did not amount to $125,000. These new contractors had the confidence of "moneyed men," and one of them was an accomplished engineer, whose "estimates" were relied upon as mathematical certainties.

The contractors put their work through, and the road was handed over to the officers of the company before the contract time was up, and the Legislature of Ohio and the people celebrated the opening in February, 1851, at Cleveland, with guns, bells, dinner, and speeches, and an eloquent and appropriate sermon by Rev. Dr. S. C. Aikin, from Nahum ii., 4: "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

These contractors organized a new era of railroad building in the West. Their credit was established, and the Cleveland and Columbus contract had proved a remunerative one. They entered into a contract to build the Cleveland and Erie Railroad. This was satisfactorily performed, with increased gains to the enterprising young railroad kings of the West. Mr. Harback died early. For several years past, Messrs. Stone and Witt, of Cleveland, could probably raise more money in Wall street than any two men in the West, as their large fortunes consisted of bonds and stocks readily used as collaterals in loans.

From Ohio they went to Chicago, and built about half of the Chicago and Milwaukee Line. Mr. Witt was interested in the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Road, and in many other large enterprises, in which he was successful. He was President of the Cuyahoga Valley Railroad, a work now in progress, reaching from Cleveland into the coal fields of Ohio. He was President of The Union Steel Screw Company, of Cleveland, one of the most prosperous manufacturing enterprises of the time, making wood-screws from Bessemer steel wire. He was President of the Sun Insurance Company, a director in banks, and interested in almost every industry in his adopted city. His name in any undertaking always carried with it confidence from his known integrity and his good judgment in business affairs. Mr. Witt was a benevolent man. He lived not for himself alone. He was generous to kindred and friends. He contributed liberally to his church (the Baptist.) It was a pleasure to him to give. He liked to do good, and in making others happy he was happy himself. He was a warm, steadfast friend, and ever honest, frank, outspoken. He knew not how to deceive. He loved his country, and during the rebellion was one of the most true and loyal of men, and contributed largely of his means to the needs and wants of the time.

"The Home," near his own beautiful residence, will remain a monument of his liberality. It was built for women, where they could have comfortable and pleasant rooms and board for a reasonable price. He took great interest in this noble charity, and the thousands it cost were most cheerfully expended.

The life and the work and the good deeds of such a man as Stillman Witt are worthy of imitation. He was an example for all, in his public as well as in his private life. He was, indeed, a model man in his love of home, where there was ever large-hearted hospitality and never-ceasing love and devotion to his family. He has gone from among us as he had reached the promised bound of life, but his name will long remain "a holy and a treasured thing" in hearts by whom he was appreciated and beloved for all that ennobled man.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year —say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

FOR SALE.

308,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas, embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than 160 acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed payment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 2d day of August, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

TO QUARRYMEN AND LUMBER-DEALERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, from quarrymen and lumber-dealers only, until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the following materials, to be used in the construction of the Bullock's Point Light-house, Providence River, R. I.

The lumber is to be delivered upon the wharf, at the Light-house Depot, Staten Island, N. Y., and the bid must so state it. The stone is to be delivered upon the site of the work, at Bullock's Point, and the bid will so state it.

LUMBER, &c.

1,718 feet (B. M.) yellow pine framing timber.
6,550 feet (B. M.) white pine framing timber.
3,860 feet (B. M.) white pine sheathing boards.
1,850 feet (B. M.) yellow pine flooring boards.
2,000 feet (B. M.) clear white pine for siding, &c.

STONE, &c.

150 tons of granite rip-rap stone, irregular in shape, weighing one to three tons each.
2,162 cubic feet of cut granite for pier, as per drawings to be furnished.
1,488 cubic feet rough stone for backing of pier.
9,130 common North River bricks.

Each bid will be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned that if the bid is accepted the bidder will enter into and carry out a contract for the work. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Third Light-house District.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE METAL-WORK OF THREE (3) DAY BEACONS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER FIFTH DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., May 7, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1875, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the completion of the metal-work of three day beacons, to be erected in the Potomac River, in accordance with the drawings and specifications to be obtained from this office on application.

The pamphlet of specifications contains all necessary information and the blank forms, which must be used in bidding upon or contracting for this work.

F. HARWOOD,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Light-house Engineer.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1875, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for the term of one year, commencing June 15, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1875, for Oil, Soap, Horse Blankets, and other supplies.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID HELLER, ASHER HELLER, and SOLOMON W. HELLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David Heller, Asher Heller, and Solomon W. Heller, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 7th day of May, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE SHAFER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 20th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY L. HEWLETT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1875, we will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company still undisposed of, including the good-will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action, and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 299 MULBERRY ST.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR the City of New-York give public notice that it will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) during the mouth of May for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses for the ensuing year to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, at the following rates of license fees, which have been established in conformity with chapter 549 of the laws of 1873, viz.:

CLASS 1.—For first-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2.—For second-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., the sum of $100.

CLASS 3.—For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $75.

CLASS 4.—For store-keepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5.—For all places where ale and beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous wines or liquors, the sum of $30.

CLASS 6.—For all places where ale and beer only are sold, not to be drunk upon the premises, the sum of $30.

CLASS 7.—For all places where wine, ale, and beer only, and no intoxicating liquors, are sold, to be drunk upon the premises, the sum of $50.

The amount of the license fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a license will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws is open in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A M to 4 P. M.

JAMES L. STEWART.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
WM. H. STINER,
Commissioners of Excise.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Dr. J. P. BLIVEN and Dr. W. A. JAMES, at No. 445 Grand st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—May 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.

W. L. STRONG & CO.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCOTIA....WED., May 12 | *SCYTHIA..WED., May 19
ALGERIA....SAT., May 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., May 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON....Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., June 16

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN..........May 15 | NECKAR..........May 29
ODER..........May 22 | MOSEL..........June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, May 15, 1 P. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails Saturday, May 22, 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, May 12
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 15

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA..........Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CUBA..........Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

The steam-ship HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, will follow on May 20.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS..........THURSDAY, May 6
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........TUESDAY, May 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. | VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. | OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL..........May 8.
ALPS..........May 29.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES..........May 15.
ATLAS..........June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON..........May 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER

For HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.

The SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY sails from Pier No. 42 North River WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon.

For freight or passage apply on pier.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED in shortest time. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, Commissioner for all the States, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ROSALIE OSLER, OR BERESFORD, OR BARASFORD, HER HUSBAND, AND CHILDREN, IF ANY.—Whereas, in a suit in the High Court of Chancery in England, of Mawby vs. Osler, for partition and sale of the real estate devised by the will of William Osler, late of King's Lynn, Norfolk, England, bone merchant. Rosalie Osler, of the same place, spinster (who, it is believed, subsequently became Rosalie Beresford or Barasford,) one of the grandchildren of the testator, is interested. She went to America, and was last heard of by a letter of hers dated 3d August, 1859, written from America to her friends in England, in which she mentioned that her husband was Captain of a small schooner, and desired to be written to at the following address, namely: "Mrs. Rosalie Barasford, to be left at the Post Office till called for, New-York, United States of America." And whereas, by the decree in the said suit, the following inquiry has been directed: "Whether Rosalie Osler or Beresford or Barasford, in the plaintiff's bill named, is living or dead, and if dead, who by devise, descent, or otherwise, is now entitled to her real estate, and whether she left any husband, a British subject, who is entitled to her share for his life as tenant by the courtesy." Take notice, that the said Rosalie Osler or Beresford or Barasford, if living is, or if dead, then all persons claiming by devise, descent, or otherwise entitled to her real estate, are, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malino, 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, England, on or before Monday, the 14th day of June, 1875, or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 21st June, 1875, at 12 of the clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed to adjudicate upon the claims.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1875.

E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.
IRWIN, COCK & NASH,
No. 6 [illegible] Inn square, London, England,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE SHUSTER SMITH, Ann Eliza Smith, his wife; Eliza J Harper, Abraham D. A. Miller, Bank of America, City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania; August Limbert, Louis Limbert, William Geisler, John E. Devlin, William Rose, John M. Sears, Samuel D. Babcock, survivor of Benjamin F. Babcock, deceased, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1875.

THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the twentieth day of March, 1875.—Dated May 1, 1875.

THOMAS D. HALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN H. POWER, HUGH CASSIDY, and GEORGE H. PECK, against ROBERT M. FUNKHOUSER, Jasper K. Herbert, Millie D. Powers, Edward J. Powers, Charles P. Vannemann, Aletta Du Flon, James A. Jones, and Jennie, his wife, and Milton Pultz.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 65 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1874.

JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.

WETMORE & BOWNE, (substituted,)
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

ap26-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NASSAU BANK, plaintiffs, against B. F. ALLEN, defendant.—Summons No. 6—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty-days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars with interest from the 8th day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 9, 1875.

H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of April, 1875.

H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ap12-1aw6wM*

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BEtween THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875.

CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver,
Paterson, N. J.

mh22-1aw13wM.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.

CATHERINE M. JONES,
Administratrix.

mh29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE,
WALTER L. KANE,
} Executors.

d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

ja18-1aw6m-M*

HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.

mh8-1aw6mM

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, May 8, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold a small two-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, located at Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, and situate on Cottage street, south side, east of Railroad avenue, known as lot 233 on village map, for $1,930, to B. C. Thornell. The Trustee's sale of New-Jersey property by Hugh N. Camp, known as the "Charlotteburg" and "Ketchel" tracts, Morris County, was adjourned indefinitely. No other business was transacted.

Business has been quite active during the past week, and a number of sales at auction have been made, but low prices have ruled, and although considerable property has been sold at the rates disposed of, not much encouragement is shown for the future of the market. The most important auctions of the week have been the following: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, on Tuesday, May 4, of thirty-three lots belonging to the Furniss estate, situate on Riverside and Eleventh avenues, West Ninety-ninth and West One Hundred and Second streets, for $121,000 in the aggregate; sale same day, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of eleven lots on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, for $306,100; and sale on Thursday, May 6, by Messrs. Muller & Son, of fifty-six East Side lots, located on First and Second avenues, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, for $94,850.

The total value of City real estate at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, May 8, amounts to $669,457, as against $1,074,030, the figures for the previous week.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

The following changes in offices, &c., have occurred with real estate brokers since the 1st inst.:

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. have removed to No. 12 Pine street, in the new Equitable building, and fitted up elegant offices.

Hugh N. Camp has removed to No. 152 Broadway, over the Lorillard Insurance Company.

William Kennelly has removed to No. 6 Pine street.

John McClave has retaken his old office in Pine street, below Nassau.

A. J. Bleecker & Son have removed to No. 135 Broadway, under the Home Insurance Company.

Winans & Davies have opened an office at No. 128 Broadway.

Joseph McGuire has given up his office in Cedar street, but has not yet fixed upon a new place of business.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all taking place at the Exchange, except when otherwise noted, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) May 10.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one building, with plot 50 by 85, on Mercer street, east side, 80 feet south of Bleecker street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one three-story brown-stone front house, with lot 15.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 206.8 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 350 feet west of the public drive, said drive being 25 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot 19 by 95, No. 126 Madison avenue, west side, 79.10 feet south of Thirty-first street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 69.8, on Delancey street, north side, 50.3 feet west of Norfolk street.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 85.1, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 25 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, of the house with lease of plot, 35.6 by 93.11, No. 86 East Eighth street, north side, 158 feet east of Broadway. Lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor dated May 1, 1860, for a term of twenty-one years, with renewals; ground rent, $575 per annum.

Tuesday, May 11.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustee sale of the valuable four-story and basement Dorchester stone-front building, with lot 26.4 by 78.6 by 20.2 by 78.2, No. 29 Broad street, east side, 27.8 feet south of Exchange place. The building covers nearly the entire lot, and is well rented. Also public auction sale of the premises No. 399 First avenue, west side, 74 feet north of Twenty-third street, embracing a lot 24.8 by 100, (rear line 20 feet,) with a four-story brick tenement-house upon the front thereof, and a three-story brick house in rear.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelly, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 75.5, on West Sixtieth street, south side, 60 feet east of Ninth avenue, and a plot of land 75.5 by 60 on Ninth avenue, south-east corner of Sixtieth street, adjoining above.

By Samuel Kreizer, public auction sale of the five-story and basement brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 160 Attorney street, east side, 175 feet north of Stanton street. The house is fifty-six feet deep, and rents at the rate of $2,400 per year. Sale peremptory.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the following property: Two two-story and attic brick front houses, with lots, each 25 by 63, Nos. 231 and 229 Rivington street, south-west corner of Willett street. Two five-story brick stores and dwellings, with lots, each 18.6 by 50, Nos. 69 and 71 Willett street, west-side, 63 feet south of Rivington street, and the premises, No. 63 Willet street, west-side, just north of Delancey street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story frame, and a four-story brick house thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 20.5 by 77.10, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21.9 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, south-side, 301 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James S. Merriam, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 153.5 by 29.10 by 137.1, with improvements, on East Fourteenth street, south side, 294 feet east of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22.2 by 93, on Madison avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Seventy-first street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot, 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue; lease dated May 1, 1862, for a term of twenty-one years, with renewals; ground-rent $140 per annum.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale, by order of heirs, to close estate of John H. Bowie, deceased, of the three-story and basement Philadelphia brick front house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 16 Ross street, Brooklyn, south side, 100 feet west of Lee avenue; also two lots, each 18.7 by 90, with stable thereon, adjoining above. Also, public auction sale of the two-story and basement mansard-roof brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 378 Bedford avenue, west side, between Myrtle and Park avenues, Brooklyn.

By John M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of seven building lots, situate respectively on Manhattan and Carlton avenues, near Nelson avenue.

Wednesday, May 12.

By Richard J. Garretson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of fourteen lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-first street, south-east corner of Ninth avenue, and 81.6 feet west of the Grand Boulevard.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.8 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 24.8 feet north of Twenty-third street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 225 by 53.3 by 236, on the King's Bridge road, east side, known as lot No. 49, on City map No. 697, Fort George property, formerly a part of the Dyckman Estate.

By Roe H. Smith & Co., at Astoria, Long Island, on the ground at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of heirs, to close estate of John L. Rapelye, deceased, of six desirable building lots, with large house thereon, situate on Flushing avenue, at its junction with Newtown avenue; also one two-story and basement frame cottage house, with lot 25 by 100, on Second avenue, near Grand street, Astoria.

By ——— ———, auctioneer, at Elizabeth, N. J., at the Court-house, at 2 o'clock, Sheriff's sale of the large modern dwelling, with plot of land, 125 by 450, on Newark avenue, running through to Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Clinton place, known as the residence of Gen. J. Madison Drake.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, foreclosure sale of a handsome residence, with plot, 125x150, on Garden street, south-west corner of Broad street. Original cost of house, $30,000.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of two houses, two stables, and twenty-eight building lots, known as the Laidlaw property. Maps, &c., can be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 79 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the property, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of twenty-two building lots, situate on Hague street, near Summit, Bergenwood and Nelson avenues.

Thursday, May 13.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of the following improved real estate: One store, with lot 25 by 100 feet, No. 88 Franklin street, north side, 75 feet east of Church street; one storehouse, with lot 25 by 99.9, No. 561 Greenwich street, south side, 50 feet south of King street; one house, with lot 25 by 44 feet, No. 273 Spring street, north side, 150.4 feet west of Varick street, and the premises No. 87 Varick street, west side, 75 feet south of Watts street, comprising a lot 25 by 100 feet, with front and rear houses thereon.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two-and-a-half story frame house, with lot 20 by 37 feet, No. 12 Birmingham street, east side, between Madison and Henry streets. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2 feet, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.10 by 63.3 by 19.11 by 62.7, No. 344 Water street, north side, about 174 feet east of Roosevelt street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of six lots together, forming a plot in size 150 by 99.11 on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 350 feet west of the Public Drive.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, Administratrix's sale of the three-story and basement brick house, and lot 12.6 by 95, No. 321 Fourth street, between Coles and Monmouth streets.

Friday, May 14.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with lots, each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots in rear, on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, the four lots together forming a plot in size 50 by 199.10.

By William Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of a large plot of land on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet east of Second avenue, extending through to Eighty-seventh street, having a frontage on the first named street of 280 feet, and on the last-named of 169.7 feet.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 175.3 by 433 by 141 by 466, being the entire block bounded by Helen, Lewis, Ella and Morrisania avenues, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, and known as lot No. 274 on the map of West Morrisania.

Friday, May 15.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. Odell, Esq., Referee, of twenty three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 21.3 by 55, with lots 100.8 feet deep, on West Ninety-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, E. L. Parris, Esq., Referee, of the water ground and land under water at the foot of East Seventeenth street, north-east corner of Avenue C.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, near Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, a plot 59.5 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, MAY 8.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame house and plot, Cottage st., s. s., e. of Railroad av., Mott Haven, Twenty-third ward, known as lot No. 233, on village map; plot 50x100	$1,930

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 7.

Chestnut st., w. s., 10 ft. s. of Madison st., runs s. 34.4 ft. to New-Chambers st., thence n. w. 44.11 ft., thence e. 30.11 ft. to beginning; D. L. Jones to Anna, wife of G. Horn	$12,000
Elton st., n. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 50x100, Morrisania, J. O. Dyckman, Referee, to W. A. Hustace	4,500
King's Bridge road, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Emerson st., 25x100; King's Bridge road, n. w. corner of Emerson st., 125x150; A. Kamak to M. Kamak	14,300
Montgomery st., No. 17, 21.6x75.6; Executors of J. Murphy to G. Graham	16,600
New st., which is 494 ft. w. of Union av., s. s., part of lot No. 27, map of Woodstock, 50x118.1; J. O. Dyckman, Referee, to S. M. Purdy	1,100
Water st., s. s., No. 295, 23.6x72.6; W. Bliss to W. R. Foster	11,750
Waverley st., s. s., 85.9 ft. e. of Central av., 75x125; Morris st., n. s., 321.4 ft. e. of Central av., 100x125; Morris st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Madison av., 100 ft. by 250 ft. to Orchard st.; T. H. Landon to J. Dewhurst	6,750
24th st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x98.9; F. L. Underhill to M. P. O'Brien	7,600
27th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; J. Murtaugh to G. Murtaugh	24,000
58th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; T. Golden to J. W. Manning	3,250
79th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x102.5; L. Stone to M. Lichtenstein	13,000
112th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.10; J. N. Lewis, Referee, to T. J. Crombie	500
120th st., s. s., 307.10 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.2x100.10; W. Sinclair, Referee, to Louisa J. Tuzo	500
1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 50x100; T. Martin to H. M. Hoyt	13,000
3d av., late Fordham av., w. s., part lot No. 41 map of Morrisania, 25x42.8; J. Siegel to Babette Haag	6,200
11th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 25x100; T. Boese, Referee, to H. J. Burchell	4,000
Morris av., n. e. corner Elton st., 50x100.3, Morrisania; J. O. Dyckman, Referee, to S. M. Purdy	3,000
Willard av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; W. Burnard to W. J. Jackson	550

LEASES RECORDED.

Bleecker st., No. 26, 3 years, per year	1,300
14th st., No. 54 West, 10 years, per year	5,500
10th av., No. 451, 3 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester; also purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS ON MADISON AV., corner of wide street, above 60th st., to exchange for dwelling, flat-house, or stores.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 12 Pine st.

WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER.—FOR sale one of the best in New-York harbor, twenty to thirty lots suitable for any heavy business; thirty to fifty feet water; bulkhead and grounds in best condition. Address B. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—THE HANDsome four-story high-stoop brown stone house, 20 by 55 by 80, No. 933 10th av., near 61st st. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICH FARMING LANDS!
For sale VERY CHEAP by the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOW IS THE TIME
to secure a HOME in the great central belt of population and wealth and on the line of the world's highway!
3,000,000 ACRES IN EASTERN NEBRASKA
in the
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE GARDEN OF THE WEST.

Full information in regard to lands, prices, terms of sale, &c., together with pamphlets, circulars and maps, may be obtained from all the agents of the department, also,

"THE PIONEER,"

a handsome illustrated paper, with maps, &c., and containing the homestead law. Mailed free to all applicants. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.— At New-Hamburg, on high ground, north of the depot, a country residence and large farm of about 175 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. The farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions. This place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and seventy-five acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $60,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT Oyster Bay, on Long Island Sound, finely located, convenient to bathing, beach, boating, &c.: good house, thirteen rooms, servants' rooms, cellar, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house, stable, and ice-house, all in perfect repair; two and a half acres, finely laid out and ornamented, and bounded by three streets. Price, $12,000, with furniture, new piano, &c.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COTTAGE CONtaining seven rooms, with outbuildings and seven acres of the best land; situated in the beautiful village of Southampton, Long Island; near salt water, where you can sail direct to ocean in a few moments; also fine drives to ocean; splendid location for a country seat; price $1,500; Address Post Office Box No. 16, Southampton, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY seat, in Scarsdale, Westchester County, has cost its present owner $45,000. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 160 Broadway, fourth floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island, cottage, eleven rooms; price, $2,000; rent, $400, furnished, $250. G. C. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 30 Pine st., offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; mountain cliff, side, or ridge opposite.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORTGAGE SALE
By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER,
Equitable Building, No. 12 Pine st., New-York,
On WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875,
At 2 P. M., on the premises.

POSITIVE SALE
for account of mortgage on that
ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT,
South-west corner of Garden and Broad sts., Elizabeth, N. J.

House cost $30,000 to build; has every modern improvement, and is as complete as any house in New-York; lot 125 by 150 feet; assessments al. paid.
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT LIMIT.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
CHOICE REAL ESTATE.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON
Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at public auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19,

at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.

750

beautifully-located residence lots in the most charming park suburbs of Brooklyn, in the town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, fronting on the great park avenues, and every way deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes—a saving of four-fifths to holders of these lots.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-Transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS

to city line, and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car, or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract are now building a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escoriaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.

B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ASCHER,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.
ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED States District Court, in Bankruptcy, of No. 29 Broad st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Joseph Seligman, Edward Morgan, and Lawrence Wells, Trustees in Bankruptcy of Samuel Kaufman.

BROAD STREET—The four-story and basement Dorchester stone front building and lot, known as No. 29 Broad st., adjoining southeast corner of Exchange place; lot, 26.4 front, 78.6 deep; building covers nearly entire lot, and is well rented.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., and at the office of Morrison, Lauterbach, & Spingarn, Attorneys for Trustees, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Sheriff's sale without reserve at the Court-house, Elizabeth, WEDNESDAY next, May 12, at 2 o'clock; residence of Gen. J. Madison Drake on Newark av., opposite Clinton place, running through to Pennsylvania av., 125 feet by 450 feet, one block from North Elizabeth depot, with fine modern double dwelling, all improvements; gas and city water; 40 feet square, with extension. The lots on Pennsylvania av., will be sold separately.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer. Office No. 8 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story and basement double tenement house, No. 160 Attorney st.: rents for $2,400 per annum; size, 25 by 56 by 100; sale absolute. Maps at auctioneer's office.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—116TH ST. —E. A. LAWRENCE & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, ON MONDAY, 10th inst., at 12 M., the three-story brown-stone house, 15.10x40x100; house in perfect order; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES
to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER SEASON— A furnished cottage, situated on Pequot av., near the Pequot House, New-London, Conn.; finely-shaded croquet lawn, splendid views, and good, safe bathing. Also, a furnished cottage on the Norwich Road, four miles from New-London: will be rented low. For particulars apply to PATCHEN BROS., No. 51 New st., New-York.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE,
Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWIN HOYT, AT ASTORIA.—To rent or lease, fully furnished.—Large house, with all modern improvements, greenhouses and graperies; superior Summer and Winter home. Low rent to a proper tenant. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET CHEAP.—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement brown-stone house No. 51 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing eighteen large rooms, with every improvement; well suited for a family or boarding-house; rent $1,500. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS No. 294 6th av.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, thoroughly furnished, to let at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County. One hour from Wall st. by cars and boat; all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c., cows and poultry; rent moderate. Apply before 11 A. M. at No. 320 5th av.

TO RENT, AT KENT, CONN.—ON THE HOUSATONIC Railroad—A desirable residence, comfortably furnished; has convenient out-houses, with ample grounds and shade trees; a good garden and ice-house well filled; will be let on favorable terms. Apply at No 141 West 4th st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, two elegantly-furnished houses; all modern improvements: nice grounds, stables, &c.; river views; rents low, season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR WEST Point, with fourteen rooms; plenty of fruit on the place; rent, $600. Apply to CORNELIUS NELSON, Highland Falls, N. Y.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH GOING TO EUROPE.
New and last Lecture,
"NOW AND THEN,"
At Cooper Institute,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents.
At principal book-stores.

JOHN B. GOUGH.
His best lecture,
CIRCUMSTANCES.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, May 10.
Admission tickets, 50 cents.
SECURE YOUR SEATS at the box office.

FINE ARTS.

ART AT AUCTION.

At Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th av., this week, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, 400 Paintings and Water-colors, from the private galleries of Mr. Snider Pelligrina, the late James Howell, and others, including rare and valuable works by famous ancient masters and modern artists. Now on exhibition day and evening.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF REtirement, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room; all modern conveniencies and ample closets; to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C. L. S., Box No. 297, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster, and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bed-room connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

HARLEM BOARD.—A SECOND FLOOR SUITAble for a family or a party of single gentlemen; a delightful Summer residence with ample grounds; house first-class; two minutes' walk from the cars and boat; Spanish spoken; references. Apply at No. 52 East 128th st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, will take two or three gentlemen and their families, or single gentlemen, to board; house in perfect order; all newly furnished. Apply at No. 53 West Washington place, west of 6th av.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN— Corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, occupying a fine brown-stone house, offer good rooms and board to a family of three or four, to take the place of such a party who have occupied them three years. Apply at No. 335 East 50th st., "Beekman Hill," near 2d av.

BOARDING.—A COMFORTABLE HOME FOR TWO or three gentlemen, with board, on very reasonable terms in a private family at Roseville, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address L. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or No. 416 Orange st., Newark, N. J.

A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at No. 205 East 16th st., near 3d av.; also, day boarders.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST., NEAR THE PARK. —Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with or without private table; also one single room; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Handsome rooms neatly and newly furnished, with or without board.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table; also rooms for gentlemen without board.

NO. 50 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND-STORY room with large closets to let, with board, at Summer prices; also, table board reasonable. References required.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished and unusually fine rooms; also nice single rooms, with or without board; house strictly first-class; reference required.

A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE AN UNFURnished room, with board; location, below 42d st. Address, stating terms, which must be low, S., Box No. 4,879 Post Office.

NO. 63 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR WASHINGton Park.—In private family, a married couple or two gentlemen can get newly furnished pleasant rooms, with good board at moderate rates; references.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on third floor, front, with board; favorable arrangements can now be made for the Summer or year.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LESS, IN NEW apartment house No. 531 5th av.; elegant corner suite of three large rooms, or four if desired; newly and well furnished.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITE OR single.—No. 13 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; Summer prices. Apply to Mrs. RALPH, on the premises.

NO. 58 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR AND WEST of Broadway.—A newly-furnished parlor and extension, suitable for a doctor or dentist; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first class and occupied by owner. S. B. GOODALE & CO., 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON av., offers fine rooms at moderate prices to permanent parties; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

TO LET—A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM, NEWLY furnished, for two gentlemen or lady and gentleman; hot and cold water baths; breakfast if desired. No. 333 East 37th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK.—ENtire second floor and other suites, with board; elegantly-furnished house and appointments; strictly first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front room, with alcove, in a French family, for two; excellent table; references.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—SMALL FAMILY would let parlor or second floor, handsomely furnished, with board, to family of adults, or to gentlemen without board.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table; table board, for two or three gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 251.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, with excellent table and attendance. Also, single rooms to gentlemen, without board. Terms moderate.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST— Well-furnished front room, with alcove, hot and cold water, and first-class board; terms reasonable for the Summer; references.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

AT NO. 52 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen, without board.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway, a handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND TWO CHAMbers newly painted and furnished, to rent without board to gentlemen at 22 West 27th st., near 5th av.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, together or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 237—THREE DOORS ABOVE Hotel Brunswick, furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only. References.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen to let, with or without board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

$13 PER WEEK FOR TWO.—LARGE FRONT room; third floor; all conveniences; good location. Call at No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

FIFTEENTH ST., NO. 42 WEST.—A NICE large front hall room on second floor to let, with board, at moderate price for permanent party.

NO. 291 5TH AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, (private table if desired,) with the comforts of a refined home. Also room for gentleman.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFerences exchanged. Apply at No. 41 West 15th st.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, EN SUITE, TO RENT, with board, at No. 29 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class table; references exchanged.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting for election of officers will take place at their rooms, No. 842 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 10th of May inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Polls open at 2, close at 4 P. M. Lady members are invited to vote.
W. B. HARRISON, Secretary.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the Chapel of the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry st., Monday, May 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the report of the board will be presented, and Trustees elected to fill existing vacancies.

DANCING.

MR. HLASKO'S INSTRUCTION IN DANCING, No. 1,464 Broadway, will be resumed Oct. 30.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.
POSITIVELY FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
A DIFFERENT OPERA AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
TO-NIGHT, by request, and POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE of Offenbach's world-famous Opera
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

AIMEE in her original creation of Rose Michon, in which she will introduce a most comical French Chansonnette, entitled LES CANARDS. (THE DUCKS,)
and in English her immensely successful Song and Dance
PRETTY AS A PICTURE.
TUESDAY, May 11, only performance of Herve's
LE PETIT FAUST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, only performance of Lecocq's ever popular Opera Bouffe,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
THURSDAY, May 13, LA PERICHOLE.
FRIDAY, May 14, AIMEE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT and POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
No Matinee on Saturday, in consequence of necessary preparations for the proper revival on
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15, OF LECOCQ'S CROWNING TRIUMPH IN OPERA BOUFFE,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
which will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, and on a scale of unsurpassed splendor, and in which Mlles. CORALIE GEOFFROY, MINELLI, KID, Messrs. DE QUERCY, VALAIRE, will make their rentree in their original roles.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.
MR. JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Miss Emma Day, Miss Clara Moore, Miss Ella Mayo, Miss Alice Harrison, Mlle. Leona Dare, Sol Smith Russell, Johnson and Bruno, Stewart Dare, John Hart, Pat Rooney, Harry Rickards, &c., &c.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA called KENO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, and until further notice, the Oriental Spectacle of
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
ALADDIN .... MISS LILLIE MACDONALD.
(who has been expressly engaged.)
Produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, mechanical effects, music, beautiful ballet, marches, and processions.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, for Ladies and Children.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CLOTILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART.
OPERA LA AFRICANE, &c.
Everything bright, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

THE EXERCISES OF THE SIXTEENTH Annual Commencement of Columbia College Law School will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, May 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Dwight, James A. Blanchard, Esq., of the New-York Bar, and Frederick W. Hinrichs, of the graduating class. Diplomas will be conferred upon the members of the graduating class, 210 in number, and three prizes will be awarded in the department of Municipal Law. FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, D. D., LL.D., President.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, N. Y., will be celebrated on THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, in the New-York Academy of Music on 14th st. Addresses by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford and Rev. J. T. Elder, and others; anthems, glees, songs by the children, directed by Miss Kate E. Stark. Doors open at 6:30; exercises commence at 7:30. Tickets 50c., to be had at the door and at the Mission. W. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the New-York Orphan Asylum will be held in the institution, 74th st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M. An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. McArthur, and interesting exercises performed by the children. The Eighth avenue cars will take persons to the corner of 72d st. and 8th av., and the Manhattanville stages run every twenty minutes from 32d st. and 6th av. directly to the gate. Subscriptions become due on that day.

DRAMATIC READINGS AND RECITATIONS
BY MISS TERESA ESMONDE,
assisted by
DR. JAMES L. FARLEY,
at
DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, 1875.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—THE thirty-ninth anniversary exercises of this seminary will be held this evening in Madison square Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock. Rev. H. M. Scudder will deliver an address before the Alumni; and Rev. William Adams, D. D., President of the Faculty, will address the Graduates, presenting the diplomas.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE Home for the Friendless will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 12, at the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Dr. Hepworth's,) at 4 o'clock P. M. A large representation from the twelve Industrial Schools will be present and participate in the exercises.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH Orange Mountain House, one hour from City; on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWICH, CONN.; house delightfully situated on the Sound; five minutes from depot and boat landing; plenty of shade; pleasant rooms, good table; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 43 West 22d st., or Delano House, Greenwich.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT HAVERSTRAW; house and grounds first class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with or without board; private family, within five minutes of North Elizabeth depot. Address Box No. 170 Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO SEcure board for the Summer or longer may do so by applying to the undersigned. The house is large and spacious; situated close by the sea shore; surrounded by shade trees; three-fourths of a mile from Stonington; driving, fishing, and bathing provided; terms from $8 to $10 per week; good references given. Address Mrs. JOSEPH D. ROBINSON, Stonington, Conn., Post Office Box No. 129.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PLAISTED HOUSE, JEFFERSON HILL, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—Situated forty rods from the Waumbek, on the side of Mount Starr King, commanding a view of fifty miles, overlooking White, Franconia, and Green Mountains. The house is new, lighted by gas, and accommodates 100 guests. Hay fever, catarrhal and asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. B. H. PLAISTED, Proprietor, formerly of the Waumbek.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Opens May 15.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

WARREN HOUSE,
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 811 Broadway,
OFFERS REAL BARGAINS IN
Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces.
Ecru Nets, Hamburg Nets, Laces.
Real Point, Point Appliqué, Valenciennes,
Real and Imitation.
Lace Ties, Scarfs, Rufflings, Collarettes,
Sleeveless Jackets, Capes, Fichus,
Real and Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertions.
Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques.
Passementeries, Buttons, Fringes.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Everything reduced below gold cost.

PARIS. NOUVEAUTES.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. Noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, from the celebrated fabrics of Bonnet, Ponson, &c.; the very first novelties of FANCY SILKS; INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACES, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS for LADIES, FURS, COTTON and THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.
Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 390 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the kind in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, baggage, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st. Inspection invited.
MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARA MORRIS.
JARRETT & PALMER .... Lessees and Managers.

RETURN to New-York after a series of brilliant successes in California, and
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOOTH'S THEATRE
of the distinguished American actress
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
who will begin her engagement this
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10,
with an impersonation of the title character of Richard Shiel's grand tragic play of five acts entitled
EVADNE.
The piece will be produced with unusual care, and will have the following judicious and powerful
DISTRIBUTION OF PARTS:

EVADNE	Miss CLARA MORRIS
Vicentio	Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
(Especially engaged to assume this character.)	
Colonna	Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Ludovico	Mr. J. W. STUDLEY
The King of Naples	Mr. GEORGE MORTON
Spalatro	Mr. H. B. BRADLEY
Olivia	Miss BLANCHE GREY
(Especially engaged to assume this character.)	
Nobles, Guards, &c., &c.	

THE BOX OFFICE
will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. EVADNE will be the attraction every night and SATURDAY MATINEE of the week.

NEXT MONDAY, May 17,
MACBETH,
with an extraordinary cast and Locke's original music by an operatic chorus of 100 MIXED VOICES.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS ON TUESDAY.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON next, May 13, Mr. TOOKER'S BENEFIT, Miss NEILSON'S FAREWELL to America, (departing for Europe on the 15th inst.,) RIGNOLD, MONTAGUE, THE FLORENCES, DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY, the great specialty artists, HARRIGAN and HART, &c., &c. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.
REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. TOOKER'S BENEFIT.
NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 13.
For which occasion an extraordinary array of the greatest artists have generously volunteered, including
MISS NEILSON, her farewell appearance in America, as she sail for Europe on the 15th inst.
RIGNOLD, the distinguished player, who will give one of his most popular impersonations.
THE FLORENCES in a capital IRISH and YANKEE piece, their farewell, as they sail for Europe on the 15th inst.
MONTAGUE, the popular young artist of Wallack's Theatre, by the kind consent of LESTER WALLACK, Esq.
THE FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY, by the kind permission of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss KATE CLAXTON, (by the generous permission of Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER, of the Union Square Theatre,) Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, the entire great company of Booth's Theatre, and the renowned specialty artists, HARRIGAN and HART, who will appear under the kind consent of Mr. JOSH HART, manager of the THEATRE COMIQUE and the new Eagle Theatre.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
JOHN KOCH .... Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.

The public is respectfully informed that the eighth season of this favorite and fashionable summer resort, expressly built for the
THEODORE THOMAS SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS,
will open on MONDAY EVENING, May 17.

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America. Full programme and particulars in Saturdays' papers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JUBILEE SINGERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
OF THE UNRIVALED
JUBILEE SINGERS
OF FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR A SECOND TOUR
IN ENGLAND,
IN A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Can be obtained at the box office of the Academy on and after Tuesday.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
WALLY WARD .... Manager
SUCCESS ASSURED.
Houses crowded to the doors. Second week of the great sensation, the FEMALE BATHERS. MONDAY, May 10, EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE, first appearance here of the only original Mlle. SANYEAH, Maggie and William Ray, Prof. Young, Jerry Cohen, John Le Clair, the Martinetti Family, and FIFTY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in Masonic Hall, corner 23d st. and 6th av., TUESDAY, May 11, 1875, at 10:30 A. M. and 2 and 8 P. M. Addresses by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Carrie S. Burnham, Rev. Olympia Brown, Phœbe W. Couzens. Admittance free.
By order of the Executive Committee.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Chairman.
LILLIE D. BLAKE, Secretary.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BAND ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNER, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY. —A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N. B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th..12:00 M.	Monday, 10th.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th.. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12.. 9:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th.. 2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th.. 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th.... 3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th.. 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th.. 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th.. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th.. 6:30 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
13TH WEEK! 85TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE
of the
BIG
BONANZA!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
AND AT THE
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SPECIAL!
TUESDAY MATINEE, MAY 11, 1875, FOR
MISS DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT.
THE HUNCHBACK, AND THE ROUGH DIAMOND!
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD!
MR. H. J. MONTAGUE!
MR. FRANK MAYO!
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT!
MISS SARA JEWETT!
MISS EMILY RIGL!

Admission, $1. RESERVED CHAIRS, $2 50. Boxes, $25 and $20. The sofas of the SECOND BALCONY will be numbered for this occasion, and coupon tickets for the seats will be sold at $2 each. Ready Monday at 1 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE!
MAY 12, 1:30.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
AIMEE AND OPERA BOUFFE.
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
AND
THE BIG BONANZA!
AIMEE'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL.

SATURDAY MATINEE,
MAY 15, AT 1:30.
LINA MAYR and OPERA BOUFFE.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT
and
THE BIG BONANZA!
PRICES AS USUAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, special Matinée for the benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, when a grand combination bill will be offered.

MONDAY EVENING, May 24, 100th performance of THE BIG BONANZA!
on which occasion every lady visiting the theatre will receive as a souvenir of the event, A MINIATURE SILVER BRICK of SOLID SILVER from the BONANZA MINES.

Reserved seats for the occasion, $2; to be had ONLY at the BOX OFFICE, on THURSDAY MORNING.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
For the
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE REGULAR SEASON,
Mr. Wallack has the honor to announce
A NIGHTLY ALTERNATION
of
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE STANDARD COMEDIES,
involving the
COMBINED TALENT OF THE COMPANY.

Monday and Thursday Evenings, May 10 and 13,
Holcroft's great Comedy of the
ROAD TO RUIN.

Tuesday and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee,
the Petite Comedy of
A HAPPY PAIR
and Sheridan's Comedy of
THE RIVALS.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
BOUCICAULT'S fine comedy of the
IRISH HEIRESS.

Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, S. ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, E. PLYMPTON, G. F. BROWNE, C. E. EDWIN, W. J. LEONARD, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT in the casts.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
142D TO 149TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 25, TWENTY-THIRD MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

EXTRA—UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
STUART ROBSON'S BENEFIT.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 20, 1875.
DELICATE GROUND.
CAMILLE, OR, THE CRACKED HEART.
JOHN WOPPS.
JONES' BABY.
The necessity for an immediate purchase of seats, Mr. Robson disclaims any intention to disguise.

ROBINSON HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10, LAST WEEK OF MME. BLANCHE'S Continental Troupe of Young Ladies
In their refined and fascinating entertainments of
LA STATUE IMAGINAIRE. A new and brilliant programme of TABLEAUX VIVANTS
AND NEW SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of Mr. and Mrs. Peter White. During the evening will be presented the Two Buzzards. Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Matinée Saturday at 2 o'clock.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"Mother, Is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake; "I'm Waiting for a Letter, Love," Blake, 40 cents; "The Gallant Sixty-ninth," Harrigan and Hart, 40 cents; Timbale's "L'Argent Waltz," Baker, 50 cents; "Firelight Fancies," Wilson, 50 cents; "Rockaby Lullaby," King, 40 cents; "Heavenward," Tours, 40 cents; "A la Bourse," Wm. Mason, 50 cents. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
The beautiful spectacular romance of the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS will be revived on SATURDAY, MAY 15, and following evenings. Full particulars of cast, ballet, and novelties will be given later.

WESTON'S GREATEST TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.—118 miles in 24 hours; 120 miles in 25 hours; 515 miles in 6 days. AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, May 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Doors open day and night. Admission, 50 cents.

MR. J. B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS LECture on CIRCUMSTANCES in Steinway Hall THIS EVENING. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the Bethany Mission of the Broadway Tabernacle.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $250; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

PIANOS—UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A FINE ASsortment for sale and to rent at
MARTIN & SONS, No. 17 East 16th st.,
between 5th av. and Union square.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE CORNET.
For thorough instruction lessons in the evening; reasonable terms. Address Box No. 3,656, New-York Post-Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, LINEN and woolen horse clothing, lap dusters, &c.; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, rockaways, top and no-top buggies, depot and other wagons of my own make at manufacturers' prices.
CHS. GRUBB, No. 141 West Broadway.

VICTORIA FOR SALE CHEAP, MADE BY the best maker in Paris; in excellent order, pole and shafts. Call at No. 17 East 30th st.

A SMALL PONY-WAGON, HARNESS, AND side-saddle for sale, all in good order. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1875. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

GOD'S POWER REPRESENTED BY HIS SPIRIT.

HOW THE CONCEPTION OF GOD IS FORMED—THEY NEED TO BE CLEANSED IN A DEGREE—IT IS EASIER TO TAKE THE DOCTRINES THAN TO REASON ABOUT THEM—MEN DAMN THE SINS TO WHICH THEY ARE LEAST INCLINED—THE WAYS IN WHICH GOD IS GRIEVED—SEVERAL BABIES BAPTIZED.

There was the usual fine weather rush for admittance into Plymouth Church yesterday morning, and the usual crush inside. Brother Henry C. Bowen was conspicuous by his absence, but his wife was present, and he sent three male friends with a written order for admission into his pew. Mr. McDermott, the young man who claims Bessie Turner as his sister, occupied a seat near the platform, and ex-Postmaster General King and bride spent two hours and a half of their honeymoon listening to Mr. Beecher. They go to Europe on Tuesday on a bridal tour. Assistant Pastor Halliday made his first appearance in some weeks in the church, looking quite recovered from his recent severe illness. On the Mount-of-Olives-wood table was a double glass stand over flowing with calla lilies, *lilia longiflora*, Japanese lilies of varied hue, three species of orchids, yellow purple and white; azaleas, white rosebuds ribbon-grass, two kinds of ferns, passion-flowers, and smilax vine. On the right of the platform was a potted aganthus—a broad-leaved plant with a slender stem, crowned by a mass of violet flowers. Mr. Beecher was two minutes behind time. He was good humored and ruddy with splendid health. Five minutes later Miss Lasar, soprano, Miss Anna E. Holbrook, contralto, and the usual chorus, sang a Christmas carol.

Mr. Beecher then invoked the divine blessing. He then read the 40th chapter of Isaiah, beginning at the 9th verse, after which the 296th hymn was sung:

"Hark, ten thousand harps and voices."

It is customary, in Plymouth Church, on the first fine Sunday after Communion Sunday, to baptize the infants of believing parents. The space in front of the platform had been reserved for this ceremony, and at this point fourteen fathers and mothers filed in, each of the former carrying a tiny baby. Having ranged themselves in front of the platform, Mr. Beecher removed his overcoat and stepped down, and dipping his fingers in the font which Assistant Pastor Halliday carried, tucked each in turn on the top of the head, at the same time pronouncing the usual formula. The new Plymouthites received the following names: Edith, Robert, David, Malina, Mary, Marian, Virginia, Clara, Frederick, Leffinwell, Charles, George Washington, Emma, and Robert. They were a jolly lot of babies, and their loud crowing at times during the ceremony caused considerable merriment among the congregation. After they had filed out, and while the reserved space was filling up with seats and worshipers Mr. Beecher announced that his youngest brother, Rev. James C. Beecher, would occupy his pulpit during the evening service. He also gave an extended notice to a concert for the benefit of Miss Lasar, the soprano of the church, which is to take place on Wednesday evening, in Plymouth Church. Mr. Beecher then offered the long prayer. The 865th hymn was then sung, commencing:

"Come ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish,"

At the conclusion of the singing, Mr. Beecher took as his text:

"And grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." Ephesians iv.—30.

Here, as in many other places, he said, the existence and active agency upon the human heart of the Divine Spirit is not so much taught as taken for granted. A universal belief not in Christ alone, but a cleansed and exalted idea of Him is more than taught here. It is implied that under the divine influence of the Spirit there are conditional modifications which are the result of that influence. Else why should men be dissuaded from courses of conduct grievous to God? For a long time it was needful for men to have their conceptions of God cleansed, in a degree. With their earliest thoughts of God the human race learned God by a gradual unfolding of experience, from the most elementary ideas of Him to the grandest, that prevail in our time. It became necessary that such ideas of God as were derived from the physical forces, the animal nature of man, should be reduced. God, therefore, sent forth His Spirit to show that He was a being contrary to all nature, and not made up of matter—not a material God. As the wisdom, learning, and knowledge of the universe were evolving this higher conception of God, it was necessary that it should beat times in marked contrast to idolatry, or the conception God presents to men when clothed in material form, and God contemned and ridiculed the representations of Himself which artificers brought out of metal, stone, or wood. He represented Himself as transcending far above any such method of representation of His divine person. Subsequently as men derived their best conceptions of God from the monarchs that then existed, it became necessary to cleanse these conceptions from the abominations of self-indulgence, tyranny, and corruption that were part of the kingly conduct, and to represent God as better than something reigning by force, as He would have appeared to men learned in studying the kings, princes, sultans of Oriental lands. The attention of men was thereby attracted to a representation of God as something invisible, which could not be touched with hands. In attempting to exalt God thus it became necessary to use some very strong metaphors, and out of that has grown the habit of representing God in such an extreme sense that the object in view is overleaped, and in another way comes as near annihilating God as a physical representation of Him. For, while men cannot be much updrawn by a gross deity, who represents the passions and the animal propensities in excess, if we refine the conception of God—if we exact perfection for Him—until we have carried our idea of Him so far away from the physical that he is beyond reach of analysis and the experience of the human heart, we have a shadowy God, as impossible to love as a problem of Euclid, or to ask favors of as it would be to kneel down and say prayers to a theorem. If we imbrute God with low passions or with too much perfection, we lose Him on the one hand and evaporate him on the other. So it often comes to pass that men exalt God's glory until it burns them. It is needful for me to believe that God is perfect, holy, just; that despite the backward eddies of the stream of time He is the great river, the Amazon of the universe, leading out to the ocean of eternity. But if I represent Him as so holy, so sensitive, so jealous, so cold, so centralizing that I lose all idea of Him that is analogous to love, my God becomes hidden not by His brightness but by the excess of it. A good illustration may be taken from periods of religious excitement. Men are warned against grieving the spirit of God. They are told to return to their houses in silence, and men have gone fearing to drop a word on the way lest it might grieve God. They are told not to mix with their household, to retire to their chamber and cultivate solitude, and when social unfoldings and innocent enjoyments—which are the spirit of God working in you—possess their minds, to beware and not give way to them lest they grieve God. What kind of a spirit of God is it that would take offense at the normal relations that God himself has put in us? Is God's spirit in danger of being breathed away? Is it like a coquette smiling here and dallying there, and taking offense at a compliment too much or too little? This excess—and so misrepresentation—of the Divine influence has only wrought perversion of view, and instead of making God more approachable, has made Him harder, sharper, more difficult to be approached and less to be enjoyed. For of all considerations that draw man near to God, none is to be compared to His love. This mighty God is as one bowed down in the person of Jesus Christ. He lies flat on the ground, that rising by suffering He may lift all who need it up to peace and joy. And is the God who died for men to be represented as nervous and exacting as men in their most inconstant moods? Nay. There is nothing so patient, so loving, so merciful, so long-suffering as the Divine Spirit.

Is the relation of the Divine Spirit separable so as to mean the Divine Son? If you stop there, and ask me no other questions, I will answer "Yes." But if you want to know what is the divine spirit of the Father, the divine spirit of the Son, and the divine spirit of the Holy Ghost, I am dumb. I can't understand human mental philosophy, the working of the brain or of the heart or of the pulse. Of these things how little we know, although we have so many means of gaining knowledge about them. Shall we, then, pretend to understand God? I don't care to answer any objections to a doctrine or a truth. I have not probed it. I am content to take it on the statement of one on whom I can rely. Do you believe in the Trinity? Yes. Why? Because it is easier to take it than to reason about it. I do not undertake to show the reasons for the divine spirit. It is enough that it exists, and casts out all the gods of the universe, and is the source of human life in all its highest ranges. It is the divine influence that acts in all the higher relations of man. This is the simple teaching of the Bible. In matters of knowledge, heroism, or self-sacrifice, of patriotism in all its higher developments, which make the gloomy history of the race shine in spots, it is the divine influence that has been at work. Although I say it, I do not force you to believe it; there is no dogmatism here. However, we all see that the race comes into the world through the gates of weakness, want, and imperfection. Every new-born child is an empty sack. All else it gains subsequently. We are paupers without the power we gain for ourselves. After years of unfolding experience and learning, we come to some ability for self-government. How much more this becomes apparent as we go down the pages of history, and see every generation beginning its march. How the whole world creeps at first, and pules and cries and is weak in every direction. So by the decree of God the march begins with every generation, thought being at zero. From nothing we grow to something a little more each day. First is the animal stage; slowly we advance to the social stage; slower yet to the stage of reason, and slowest of all to the last stage and most imperfectly, the stage of moral excellence, which lifts us away from the brute and develops in us what we never see in animals. So in the black plains of Africa, in Oriental Asia, in civilized Europe, and in Christianized America, this law of the race, whether it be heathen or Christian, is found in full force. Now, if this be found to be a fact of creation, might there not be expected to stand over against the world a divine influence which should fit it for the Creator's ends? As schools are provision for the intellectual, so should there be a provision for the moral, and where is taught what the Divine Spirit works in men? There is hardly any provision for it in nature, very little in society, and none at all in the current movements of men. Where, then, is revealed the upshining which gives morality its vitality? Is it not necessary for us? We fall without it. As Leverrier determined that there must be an undiscovered planet somewhere to account for the disturbance in the solar system, and, on looking for it, it was found, so we can calculate that there must be a divine influence which gives inspiration to our lower natures to make them higher; else we must set it down to fatuity. It is this divine influence that completes the scheme of man. We eagerly expect it. What do you need that nature has not done for you? Flesh, pulse, brains, food, drink? All that nature has already magazined for you. It is what shall teach you gentleness and goodness and propriety and purity; in your household to be patient under constant provocation, to be cheerful amid trouble and tribulation. What is it that teaches you industry and frugality? The laws of society. They are fit for the world, and would be enough if we were intended only for the world, for the moral man reaps fewer pains and more joys than he who abuses himself. But if men believe that this earth is only a training ground, and that they are but clippings stuck into pots over winter to be transplanted in heaven, social laws do not go far enough. How are we to get this impulse of another life? The ox never thinks of it. The cow that lies lazily in the sun-warmed grass, slowly chewing her cud, her breath fragrant of the fields, never says, "Now I lay me down to sleep." [Laughter.] These don't need to think of it. But is there not a pulse in the human heart that sometimes beats distinctly for something indefinable, even in the most vulgar, who do not know what ails them? It is the answer to the voice of God. Where is there in human life anything that gives adequate instruction in those things that are higher? That is provided for outside of nature in God. So, as God reaches man's reason by instruments, He reaches his soul immediately by His spirit. The doctrine that the Divine Spirit adapts itself to the needs of the human race is one through which men feels himself lifted over and above all churches, altars, priests, to the ineffable. We need the power of God, and that it is which is represented by the Divine Spirit. Far be it from me to say that the Divine Spirit exerts its influence only by Divine impact, as the sun falls straight down upon the apple, the flower, or the grass. I don't hazard saying that this is the only, or even the accustomed method. As God reaches the ends of creation by instrumentalities, I can well understand that the same economy may well prevail in regard to the human soul. At any rate, it connects itself through objects, suggestions, through ten thousand things, so that a man can think it acts universally as well as directly. I love to think so. When I think that things of life are made most lovable by association, I like to extend the same quality to the Divine influence. There is a tumble-down, wretched old house, for instance, which some of you think better than a gem. Its panes always rattled in the wind, its low garret gave you many a bruise as you crept into it to bed, and on many a morning you woke up with as much snow as clothing on top of you. There is the old well-sweep which it used to wrench you so to pull down. Many a morning you have had to get up half frozen and attend to the cattle and do the chores before breakfast. In your childhood you thought that very hard, no doubt, but since you have gone out into the world, and have prospered, you would rather see that old house than anything else in the world. Why? Your mother used to sit there in that rickety old chair in that corner of the tumble-down fire-place. I can see nothing in the old house but you! I, with my hatred of rheumatism, would not sit in that old corner half an hour for anything; to you it is an ingle of Paradise. I can see nothing agreeable in the old red house. It is a rickety-bang concern, dirty and dilapidated, and overrun with vermin, yet to your heart it could not be better if it were fashioned out of gold. You have upholstered it and framed it with remembrances of your mother, and have hung it in your heart. Talk about the magnificence of a cathedral—and some of them are truly magnificent—many a man has cried at a haystack who could not drop a tear in a cathedral. Many a man has taken hold of a creaky old door and said, [imitating intense emotion,] "Ah! ah! this is the same old door I used to know." Why should not associations, why should not the fragments of a leaf, why not the bird poised on the ether, why not the clouds that sail strange voyages and meet shipwrecks and come back again, why not the Summer hum of the bees, and the Summer smell of mingled earth and air and verdure—why should not these act upon the highest forms of reason? So far, therefore, from saying that the Divine Spirit cannot be embodied in rude matter, I think that it is very possible. But is the Divine Spirit nothing more than this? I say I hope so. I accept without questioning that God's influence acts directly upon the soul. I perceive that I need it. It isn't enough for the child that when a servant has spoken crossly or it has hurt itself its mother sits on the other side of the room and speaks words of comfort. The little one, scrambling upon its legs, runs to the mother's bosom and falls upon it for consolation. There is nothing in this world so consoling as a mother's bosom. The soul, wearied by bad guidance and by being cast to and fro, longs to fall upon the bosom of God. Why should we resist this doctrine? If no potent argument be made against it, why not take it without question? I do. I believe that all moral sentiments are not produced merely through the instrumentality of natural phenomena, but directly by God's down-shining. Our language does not give us adequate terms in which to express this direct action of the Divine Spirit. We only know that God spears us, as it were, with His Spirit—that we become temples in which God loves to dwell. But while we may be at a loss for figures to describe it, why should we throw away the grandest truth that was ever revealed?

"Grieve not the spirit of God," by which you become developed. Why should you grieve it? How can it be done? Is he not imperative, omnipotent? And if it please God, is any man able to drive the spirit away from him? This may be asked through curiosity, but it need not be, for practical purposes. We are taught that the body does not see God, but we bear in ourselves the elementary germs which, if developed, will enable us to understand God. If they be not developed, there is no possibility of understanding God, except it be a metaphysician's God, a god of ideas, a god of icicles. Nothing thrives amid the icebergs of the North, but congelation, and a God built of problems is no God. If that meant that the metaphysicians used the obverse of a lens to look at God with, diminishing Him, still they would be seeing God, but it does not mean even that. Hence "Blessed are the pure of heart, for they shall see God." It is through the eyes and the affections of higher moral sense alone that God becomes visible, and only where these are kept clear that men come into communion with God. Anything else being predominant, they cannot approach Him. Where men live so as to make the body the chief end of existence, there is a total obscuration. It has been said that it is no harm to eat and drink; on the contrary it does the confectioner and the butcher good. But take a man who lives for that alone, who eats and drinks and sleeps, whose curriculum of life runs through these three things. He says: "I have harmed no one; I have burned nobody's barn; I have robbed no one; I have lived at home and paid my taxes. I am a good man. What lack I yet?" Man, whose paunch is your god, who say to the sea and the land, "Feed me! Feed me!" whose end in life is nothing on earth but your palate, collopy, pork-cutting, thick-ribbed man! What lackest thou? Nothing—as an animal. [Laughter.] If there were a celestial cattle-fair you would take the prize. [Renewed laughter.] Where is thy conscience, where thy faith? What is the horizon of thy life?—Fulton Market! [More laughter.] Thou art glued to the rock of thy lower appetites as the oyster that thou eatest is glued to its shell. What lackest thou? Thy mouth, that was made to pray, opens and shuts only like a bivalve of humanity. I will not say that thou goest below the animal and becomest besotted, or that thou eatest overmuch at each meal, so that thou eatest continuously, so as to make it the end and aim of thy life. What remains? Nothing here, [pointing to his forehead,] a little here, [pointing to his mouth,] something here, [pointing to his heart,] and much here, [pointing to his stomach.] [Great laughter.] The grain falls upon the barren rock, and the sun pours down upon it, but what does it bring up? The desert of Sahara lies blazing in the sun, but what effect has the sun to render the desert fruitful? The Divine spirit pours down upon many a man, but he puts up the barriers of his lower nature against it, and it leaves him where it found him.

While men of dyspeptic habit or slender means may look upon the sin of the glutton with horror—for we all damn the sins to which we are least inclined—[Laughter]—they must remember that sins of avarice and sins of lust are as bad as sins of intemperance. That is to say, whether a ship go down in ten feet of water, and everybody be drowned, or whether it go down in 500 feet of water, it makes no difference. The drowning measures the calamity. While gluttony is in many respects more disgraceful than avarice, as an evil it is just as bad, and the old overeating Roman Emperors were not more bad than those who devote themselves to their enrichment. I need not say to you, whom I have so often urged to make money, to cultivate habits of industry and thrift—I need not say to you that I do not despise riches, but it is one thing to make riches your servant and another to get down on your knees and pray to them as to a god; to give up your heart to such an earnest ambition of wealth that other things take their measure therefrom. Such avarice is not only hard-hearted, cruel, and despicable, but it shuts out God's spirit, without which we are all animals. I do not believe that in money-making is most danger. I heed the Scriptures on that point. It is in the love of money, not in the money itself, that the danger lies. Many a man makes money, not for love of it, but as a father for his children, as a friend of his country for his country. It is the loving and the hugging of money that is dangerous. I don't believe that one man in a hundred who goes up and down Wall street—that straight and narrow way, [Laughter] and a way on which few find the road to Heaven—I don't believe that one in a hundred loves money for itself. Here and there you may find a man with many excellences, many fine social qualities, and where he lives avarice lives. It is to him as a cancer and to others as a mildew. This is one of the ways in which God is grieved. In like manner some men have such egotistical conceit that it interposes between them and God. If we can imagine their daily thoughts to be like smoke curling upward, they would soon form an army in the skies. They think they are such perfect specimens of God's handiwork that in the end they come to believe themselves gods. What lack they yet? As other men do not see their supposed perfection they believe the rest of the world to be purblind. This shows an absolute want of that Divine spirit. It presents to the down-coming Divine spirit an absolute opacity through which it cannot enter. So a man does not need to be avaricious or gross to turn the edge of the light.

In short, any of the great passions or appetites with which we wage war with rock-rude men work downward normally. Whenever they rise upward they dethrone God. Contrariwise, all the sweet affections, all refinements, work toward the ineffable. Acts of heroism, gentleness under provocation, patience under wrongs which abound in life, all truth-loving, all humility, all the qualities that keep the soul, forgetting what is behind, and press it forward to the goal of existence, make the indwelling of the spirit possible. That is the side with which God has commerce. His sun comes upon it and gives every bud of Christ-life its opening, every twig its growth, every flower its blossoming, and every fruit its ripening. Let me read the context: "Let him that stole steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth." That is the best investment a man can make. "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to use of the edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers." As if He said that these ways are dishonorable through flagrancy. Evil thoughts, and deeds, and ways grieve God. "Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice; and be ye kind to one another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." "Tender-hearted." That's what the world is pleased to call "gush." Great hoary, hard-headed men, who rush their way through life as if they wanted to break rocks with their cheeks, when they see one making his way with gentleness, call it the "mush of magnanimity," "gush." Nevertheless, God stands as its charter. It is even as God acts to you. I know men who have pasted these two verses up in their counting-house. It is a good thing to do. I will read it again: [Laughter.] [After reading.] "All bitterness." The least bit of bitterness will spoil a whole can of milk. [Renewed laughter.] "Clamor," buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz! Go write them down and paste them up in your counting-house, and the next time a man does something more outrageous than the last let him have it [striking out from the shoulder,] and go back and look at them and say, "Well, a man can't always be a saint." [Laughter.] So, dodge the Bible all through life and be ashamed to take on those Divine traits that need no buffeting to give them peace. Put on Christ and don't be ashamed of Him, and in His coming of great glory He will not be ashamed of you. Mr. Beecher prayed fervently for truth-loving, and truth itself above all, among other qualities requisite for the coexistence of the Divine spirit in men. The 907th hymn was then sung, commencing:

"Head of the church triumphant."

After a short benediction the congregation slowly poured homeward.

TROUBLES OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE PRESIDENT CHARGED WITH USING IT FOR HIS PERSONAL INTERESTS—HE SECURES A CHANGE OF OFFICIALS—HIS OPERATIONS IN GOLD AND SECURITIES.

For a month past reports have been in circulation in relation to alleged irregularities in the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn. It was reported that Frank Williams, the book-keeper, had divulged to certain of the Directors gross misconduct on the part of Mr. Stephen Crowell, the President, and that Mr. Crowell, acting in concert with Mr. Philander Shaw, late Secretary of the Company, had collected sufficient proxies to oust these Directors and the late Vice President, Mr. D. F. Fernald, at the last election, and secure the election of other Directors in the interest of the President, and the election of Mr. Shaw as the successor of Mr. Fernald. The story told by the ousted Directors is to the effect that it had been shown that the President had bought gold when it was high with the company's money, and after a long time had returned it when it was low, thus making the difference in the premium, and omitting to pay the interest on the amount taken for the time that it was withheld; that he had bought State securities at a higher price and retained them when depreciated; had bought some securities and held them until he had received several dividends before having them credited to the company; that his son, Mr. William R. Crowell, had received commission connected with the marine branch of the company's business to which he was not entitled, and that the President had been privy to this transaction, and to the payment of traveling expenses by the company of the wives of his son William and son-in-law Mr. McDonald.

The President yesterday said that the gold and securities which he had purchased had been bought on behalf of the company, and with its authority, and for its benefit; that he had a perfect right to obtain the proxies and secure new Directors, and that he did this to the advantage of the company, which had secured better officers as the result of this effort; that it is untrue that the expenses of the ladies in question were paid with the company's money, and that his son William had only acted in a perfectly legitimate manner in relation to commissions received by him.

Mr. James S. Rockwell, one of the late Directors, said yesterday afternoon that Mr. Williams, the book-keeper, exhibited to him and other of the Directors in the Fall of 1873 an abstract from the books showing the transactions of the President in gold and securities; that the President had no authority from the company to thus use its money; that he, in January, 1874, confronted the President, with this statement, charging him with having been guilty of gross misconduct in thus using the company's money without authority, and that the President admitted the truth of the charges; that he told the President that such transactions must be discontinued, and that Mr. Charters, the Treasurer of the company, told him [Mr. Rockwell] shortly afterward that the President had squared up and made it all right, Mr. Charters using the expression, "Thank God for it;" that the President had told him, [Mr. Rockwell,] just before the last election, that he [the President] had run the company for twenty years, and didn't want any Executive Committee or Mr. Williams to interfere with him, and that if he [Mr. Rockwell] did not like such management he would buy his stock at 120, with which offer Mr. Rockwell closed.

Mr. Rockwell was asked whether there had been any defalcation, and regarding the present condition of the company. He replied that he should not characterize the President's acts in using the company's money without leave of the Board of Directors, as it spoke for itself; but that as to the company's condition, it had always been sound, and he believed that it was still very prosperous. The trouble was that the President wanted to run the company's affairs in the same way as though it was merely a private business of his own, and he had finally succeeded, for he had got all the officials to his liking, and had his relatives in most of the responsible positions.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

May has always been regarded as the anniversary month by religious societies and people, and, until recent years, the number of anniversaries almost equaled that of the days themselves. But, for some reason or other, the custom has gone out of favor, and there are hardly more than a dozen societies which have ventured to issue programmes for this year. These celebrations begin to-day. The Universal Peace Union will hold its ninth anniversary at Plimpton Hall. It will begin at 11 A. M., and meetings will follow at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held at the Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry street, at 3 P. M. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The anniversary of the Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary also occurs to-day, the annual meeting in the Seminary building at 4 P. M., and the commencement exercises in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in the evening, when Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder, of Brooklyn, will address the Alumni, and Rev. Dr. Adams charge the graduates.

The first anniversary of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church will be held at the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesday at 3 P. M. Rev. Jacob Chamberlain will deliver the address.

Four Anniversaries will take place on Wednesday: The fiftieth of the American Tract Society will be held at Dr. Crosby's church in Fourth avenue, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. S. Manning, of London, and Rev. Dr. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester, will deliver the addresses. The American Home Missionary Society's business meeting will be held in the Bible-house at 4 P. M., and the anniversary exercises at the Broadway Tabernacle in the evening. The American Female Guardian Society's annual meeting will be held in the Home Chapel, Twenty-ninth street, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in the Church of the Disciples, Madison avenue and Forty fifth street, in the evening. The annual meeting of the New-York Universalist Society will be held at 11 A. M.

The anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will be held in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

The anniversary exercises of the American Congregational Union will be held next Sunday in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Storrs will speak, and the history of Congregationalism in America will be recited. On the same evening the semi-centennial anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in Rev. Dr. Hall's new Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

The fifty-first anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union will be celebrated in the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, May 18.

On the 30th inst., the Board of Delegates of American Israelites will hold its annual meeting, at 3 P. M., at No. 112 West Twenty-first street.

THE MADISON SQUARE PULPIT.

Rev. William J. Tucker preached his first sermon yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church before a very large audience and with marked acceptance. Mr. Tucker will be installed as Pastor on Wednesday evening, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs will preach the sermon, and Revs. Drs. Adams, Hall, Paxton, and others will take part. Previous to yesterday Mr. Tucker has never preached in the church over which he is to be settled, but was heard in Manchester, N. H., by a committee of the church, and from their impressions the church concluded to call him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The reception of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place at Association Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Eliza Costello, aged 50, a resident of Harlem, while on a visit to Mrs. Mehan, in her apartments on the fourth floor of tenement-house No. 403 East Fourteenth street, fell out of one of the windows, and was fatally injured.

The steamer Sylvan Dell, while effecting a landing yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Twentieth street, East River, ran into a large pile-driver and sank it almost instantly, the men at work on it hardly being able to make their escape.

Mr. John B. Gough lectures this evening at Steinway Hall on "Circumstances." The arrangements of the lecture are in the hands of the managers of the Bethany Mission of the Broadway Tabernacle, for the benefit of which institution the speaker devotes the proceeds of the evening.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the chapel of the Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The report of the board will be presented, and Trustees elected to fill existing vacancies.

At 12:05 this morning Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, began his walk, at the Rink, Sixty-third street and Third avenue. He has undertaken to accomplish 515 miles in six days. There was about fifty persons in the hall at the start. He finished the first mile at sixteen minutes and fifty seconds past twelve.

The remains of the lad who was run over and killed by a New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad freight train, on Eleventh avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, on Saturday afternoon, have been identified as those of George W. Day, aged eight years, of No. 439 West Thirty-ninth street. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its anniversary meetings at Masonic Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., and 2 and 8 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Phœbe W. Couzens, Matilda Josyn Gage, Carrie S. Burnham, Rev. Olympia Brown, Lillie Devereux Blake, and others.

Yesterday afternoon the steam-boat Syracuse ran down and capsized a small row-boat off Pier No. 6 East River. In the boat were two men named John Hill and Richard Brown, both of whom resided at No. 32 Norfolk street. These men were thrown into the water by the capsizing of the boat, and Hill was rescued and taken to Park Hospital. His companion was drowned.

BROOKLYN.

James Brady, charged with being implicated in a burglary committed on April 28, on the premises No. 113 Oak street, was arrested on Saturday night by Detective Reed, of the Seventh Precinct.

During a quarrel in Adam Gist's saloon, South Fourth street, near Tenth street, about 3 A. M. yesterday, Adolph Wentland cut Charles Schuchter on the shoulder and head with a knife, inflicting slight flesh wounds. Wentland was arrested.

Julia Yorke, a resident of Flatbush, was arrested by Detective Carr, on Saturday night, at the instance of Hugh O'Brien, of No. 29 Navy street, whom she had relieved of a gold watch and chain valued at $250. The watch was recovered, and the woman was locked up.

Yesterday afternoon a horse driven by John Wellwood, of No. 33 Lafayette street, became frightened at a fountain on Flatbush avenue and ran away, throwing Wellwood and his wife from the wagon, injuring the former severely in the right eye. Mrs. Wellwood escaped unhurt.

John Lewis, of No. 202 Boerum street, was arrested by Detective Ihne on Saturday night on a warrant issued by Judge Eames, charged by Charles Flach, residing in the same house, with breaking into his apartments on the 7th inst. and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $200.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Jacob C. Hewlett has resigned the office of Surveyor of Customs, at Cold Spring Harbor, held by him for several years past, in favor of Mr. Charles H. Lewis.

Menhaden have already entered the bays at the east end in great numbers, some ten days earlier than last year. This has made hurrying times among the fishermen. About 40,000 were taken at one haul at Montauk, one day last week.

There is considerable boat-building at Babylon this season, many of the baymen getting entire new outfits, in anticipation of a great influx of Summer visitors. They are all constructed in first-class style, and are intended for use mostly as pleasure boats.

Mr. Havemeyer, the new President of the Long Island Railroad Company, has promised the residents of Huntington that they shall have improved facilities for travel between that village and the City, including an express train for the accommodation of business men, and an early mail train.

A boy named Frederick Stoner, recently taken from Randall's Island to live with a family at Wading River, last week started a fire in the woods near that place which did considerable damage, burning standing timber, cord-wood, fences, &c., but fortunately no houses, although it came very near to some buildings belonging to Mr. E. S. Miller. The boy was sent back to Randall's Island. A fire in the woods north-west of Babylon on Sunday created some excitement. About a hundred men turned out, and after several hours' hard fighting, succeeded in subduing it before much damage was done.

The Board of Directors of the Queens County Agricultural Society, held a meeting at the Fair grounds, Mineola, on Saturday. Mr. Ayman, from the committee on the base-ball tournament, to take place while the Horticultural Exhibition is in progress, reported an agreement by which the clubs of the county are to send to him the record of their last years' games, and the Board of Directors will make a selection of four clubs having the best record, to compete for the silver ball, the entries to close on the 18th of May. The time for holding the Horticultural Exhibition was changed from the 17th and 18th to the 23d and 24th of June, and it was decided to have a plowing-match. Some of the special premiums to be offered are as follows: By the President, Mr. Jackson, for the best pair of hand bouquets, $5; for the best display of flowers, $10; by Benjamin D. Hicks, for the best ten varieties of strawberries, $10; by George T. Hewlett, for the best display of vegetables, $10; by Elbert Bogert, of Roslyn, for the six heaviest strawberries, to weigh not less than three ounces, three years given to exhibit the same, $100. The price of carriage tickets was fixed at fifty cents each, for both single and double teams.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Assessors of Richmond County will meet at the Police station in Stapleton on the 12th of June to compare books.

Mr. Credo, the Village Treasurer of Edgewater, advertises a sale of property for unpaid taxes to take place on Wednesday.

The Board of Trustees of the village of Port Richmond have directed the Assessors to levy $7,410 as the total amount of tax for the ensuing year. They have also voted $850 to be expended in improving the fire apparatus of the village.

The North Shore Fire Department, according to the report of Chief Engineer Lester Scofield, is constituted as follows: No. 1, hand-engine, of Port Richmond, 31 active members; No. 3, steamer, of Port Richmond, 25 active members; No. 4, hose, 32 active members; No. 2, steamer, of West Brighton, 23 active members; No. 4, steamer, of New-Brighton, 45 active members; No. 3, hook and ladder, of West Brighton, 25 active members. Most of the hose and other appliances are reported in good order.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hackensack River, near Penn Horn, yesterday morning.

The Free Tabernacle, a new Methodist church on Park avenue, Hoboken, was dedicated by Bishop Janes yesterday.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, of the Prospect Avenue Church, Jersey City Heights, preached on "Divine Love" yesterday.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning William Matthews, aged forty, of No. 59 Washington street, while entering the hallway of his residence became engaged in an altercation with some unknown persons, who assaulted him and beat him very severely about the head and face. Matthews was taken to the Park Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. His assailants made their escape.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Thomas Moore who is known to his associates and the Police by the sobriquet of "Muggins," was found by Patrolman Campbell, of the Sixteenth Precinct, at the corner of Seventeenth street and Ninth avenue, suffering from three stab wounds, two in the back and one in the left hip. He was attended by Police Surgeon Wade, and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. He stubbornly refused to give the Police any information concerning the manner in which he received the injuries, or to name the person who had assaulted him. Capt. Tynan has the matter under investigation.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in the drinking saloon No. 434 East Thirteenth street, between John Burns, the bar-tender, Michael Conroy, of No. 176 First avenue, and James Ward, of No. 645 East Twelfth street. Burns struck Conroy on the head with a brick, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Conroy and Ward, who were under the influence of liquor, then made an assault upon each other, using their pocket-knives, and cut each other several times about the head, face, and hands. During the conflict the combatants received a number of severe cuts, but none of them are of a dangerous nature. Conroy, Ward, and Burns were arrested and taken to the First Avenue Police Station. The injured men were attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Burns was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed for examination.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BERLIN.

The City of Berlin, the new steamer of the Inman fleet, arrived at this port yesterday on her second trip from Liverpool. She is the largest mercantile steam-ship afloat, except the Great Eastern, and was built at Greenock, Scotland, by Messrs. Lairds & Co. She measures 488 feet in length between perpendiculars, and 520 feet over all. Her width is 44 feet, and she is 37 feet in depth to the spar deck, with a depth of 19 feet to the tonnage deck. She has four decks, the spar and main decks, the lower and orlop decks, and her gross measurement is 5,490 tons. Her registered tonnage is 3,139 tons. She is propelled by a pair of direct acting compound high and low pressure engines of 900 horse power, nominal, but capable of being worked up to 4,500 horse power. She has ample accommodation for 1,700 passengers, including 200 first-class or saloon passengers. Her crew numbers 150, all told. Her saloon, which is amidships, measures 44 feet in length by 42 feet in width, and is lighted by a large cupola sky-light. The saloon is furnished in the most costly style of magnificence, and the state-rooms are all well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. The accommodation for the steerage passengers is far more comfortable than in other ocean-going steam-ships.

THE AMERICAN LABOR REFORM LEAGUE

The fifth annual Convention of the American Labor Reform League was opened at Masonic Hall yesterday at 10:30 A. M. Mr. L. K. Joslin presided. After calling the meeting to order the President spoke at considerable length upon a variety of topics, and was succeeded by several others who gave their views upon the questions of the day. Mr. E. H. Hayward, who spoke on "Poverty," said, among other things, that it was a fixed fact that poverty was the destiny of the working classes. After enunciating this cheering opinion, he offered a series of seven resolutions, one of them containing the proposition that good citizens should decline military drafts, resist compulsory taxation, defy banking and tariff restrictions, and use every other honorable means to become a law unto themselves. A lady from Vineland, N. J., in a fanciful costume, spoke in favor of reform in woman's dress. After other speeches, the meeting was adjourned to meet again at 7:30 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Raymond, the actor, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. Charles Chapman, of Montreal, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear Admiral William Reynolds, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Henry G. Parker, of Boston, and Major Browne, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A SERIOUS OBSTACLE to one's comfort is a boil. A very simple remedy has been discovered. A plaster of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure it sooner than anything else.

[Advertisement.]

Among the delightful attractions of the "merry month of May" is the KNOX SPRING style of gentlemen's HATS, obtainable at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—Printing Cloths were dull during the past week, the sales footing up 24,500 pieces. Prices steady at 5⅝c.@5¾c. for Standard and Extra 64x64s, 30 days.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.—H. Whittell, Miss Whittell and governess, Miss Tagliabue, Miss S. M. Collins, Mrs. Northedge, Miss M. J. Armstrong, Miss Martha Creighton, Master T. J. Creighton, Mrs. Ada Sweet, B. J. Keary, M. E. Spencer, F. M. Schwab, Thomas Smith, F. L. Brooks, Thomas Rowatt, Jr., S. Simmons, J. Brown, William Martin, W. O. Carroll, Harry Wallis, Mrs. B. Wallis, W. W. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, J. E. Hughes, Rev. L. Oftedahl, Om Oftedahl, A. C. Wilson, John C. Hillman, Mrs. Hillman, Capt. Chapman, H. W. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:48 | Sun sets.....7:05 | Moon sets.12:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:16 | Gov. Island.12:05 | Hell Gate..1:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, May 9.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (new, 5,000 tons, Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool April 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 33 cabin and 908 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. May 4, lat. 45 25, lon. 40, exchanged night signals with a National steam-ship bound W.; 6th, lat. 42 44, lon. 48 30 to lat. 42 35, lon. 49 54, passed three icebergs; 7th, lat. 41 44, lon. 56 2, met a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Brig Kossok, Smith, Messina 66 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 19; had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Due Figlie, (Ital.,) Inzerillo, Cette 84 ds., with wine to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Rising Sun, Griffith, New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Nellie S. Jerrell, (of Bridgetown, N. J.,) Jerrell, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Moses, Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Miantonomah, (of Newburyport,) Barker, Governor's Harbor, Bahamas, 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Malsbury, Virginia.

Schr. Rodney Palmer, Palmer, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ben. Beveridge, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton and naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. A. H. Schulz, Duncan, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Georgie Clark, (of Philadelphia,) Bartlett, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan—vessel to Squire Bros. Was 5 ds. N of Hatteras with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Schr. A. C. Watson, Starkey, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mocking Bird, Bradley, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sch. Winner, Hatch, Addison, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Joseph Eaton, Jr., Peterson, Hallowell, Me., with granite, for Albany.

Schr. Charles H. Steers, Hudson, Pigeon Cove, with granite.

Schr. John E. Hurst, Allen, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. H. Gould, Patterson, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary J. Adams, Frisbee, Salem.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Tripp, Somerset.

Schr. Quick Step, Hutchins, New-Bedford.

Schr. William H. Kensel, Loper, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. E. Carroll, Thompson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Edith L. Steers, Saulsbury, Rockport, Me., with granite.

Schr. Emma L. Stevens, Stevens, Rockport, with granite.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Lee, Lynn.

Schr. Wm. Flintz, Harper, Boston.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Phillips, Boston.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Ryder, Boston.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Williams, Providence.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Brigham, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Richards, Fall River.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Allen, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. H. Young, Peterson, Dighton.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. E.; thick fog.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, from Providence, for Elizabethport, ran on Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate, 9th inst.; damage slight, will probably come off next high water.

Schr. Mary J. Adams, Frisbee, from Salem for New-York, ran on the Middle Channel reef, Hell Gate, 9th inst.; got off with slight damage.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, May 9.—The Hamburg-American steamer Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York April 29, ar. to-day.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
MANUFACTURE THE FINEST QUALITY OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Porcelain-Lined
ICE PITCHERS,
SPOONS, FORKS,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c.
No. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—FROM auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

French Paper Hangings, Window Shades, English Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c.; 50,000 rolls fine, gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine, good window shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 231 Hudson st.

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CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.
CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST.,
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ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 BROADWAY.
CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.
PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.
WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
WALTHAM, MASS., AND NEW-YORK.
SCALES, (THE STANDARD,)
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY.
ARTISTIC JEWELERS,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
COLGATE & CO.,
53 AND 55 JOHN ST.
MASONIC AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.
SEWING-MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
44 14TH ST.
FLAX THREADS,
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
134 CHURCH ST.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
550 BROADWAY.
SAFES,
HERRING & CO.,
251 BROADWAY.
CLOCKS (AMERICAN,)
AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
581 BROADWAY.
CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
25 UNION SQUARE.
GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
597 BROADWAY.
CUTLERY,
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.,
49 CHAMBERS ST.

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EUROPEAN TRAVEL,
WHITE STAR LINE, (CELTIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, MAY 15,)
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GEMS D'ART,
TIFFANY & CO.,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.
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CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND BOND ST.
FINE WATCHES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
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UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND LACE CURTAINS,
NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
745 BROADWAY.
FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
COLGATE & CO.,
53 AND 55 JOHN ST.
STATIONERY,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
STEEL PENS,
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
91 JOHN ST.
MASONIC AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.
ART BRONZES,
HENRY T. COX & CO.,
694 AND 696 BROADWAY.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.
HORSE-TIMERS,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
652 BROADWAY.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 BROADWAY.
PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING-BAGS,
CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
1 MAIDEN LANE AND 556 BROADWAY.
CHINA AND GLASS-WARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
747 BROADWAY.
MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.
SPORTING OUTFITS IN RUBBER GOODS,
D. HODGMAN & CO.,
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DIAMONDS, (WHOLESALE,)
RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO.,
29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.
CORAL JEWELRY, (WHOLESALE,)
VICTOR BISHOP,
47 NASSAU ST.
KITCHEN FURNITURE AND REFRIGERATORS,
LEWIS & CONGER,
601 6TH AV. AND 1,306 BROADWAY.

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OWING TO UNFAVORABLE WEATHER
Le Boutillier Bros.
Have not sold all the
Ladies' Underwear,
PERINOT GLOVES and other GOODS that were damaged by water
AT LAST WEEK'S FIRE.
They have also received
New Silks and other Dress Goods.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
PLAIN, COLORED AND STRIPED HOSE,
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THREE PLY, (yard wide,)
TAPESTRY INGRAINS,
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INGRAIN,
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WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS.
REAL LACE CURTAINS from $5 to $50 per pair.
NOTTINGHAM and GUIPURE from $2 to $15 per pair.
CURTAIN NETS AND VEST BULL LACES.
COTTAGE DRAPERY AND WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CRETONNES AND FURNITURE CHINTZES,
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DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.
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High and low wheel Pony and Park Phaetons in a great variety of styles.
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Send stamp for Circular to
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No. 820 Broadway, one block above Stewart's.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, May 8.—Sugar—Demand good at full prices; foreign news regarded favorable. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard, 15¾@16¾ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch standard, 18¼@22¼ reals. Molasses Sugar, 11½@12¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 11½@13¼ reals; fair to good refining 13¾@14¼ reals; grocery grades, 17@17¼ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 380,000 bxs. and 49,000 hhds; receipts of the week, 54,000 bxs. and 7,400 hhds.; exported during the week, 37,500 bxs. and 13,000 hhds., including 11,000 bxs. and 10,500 hhds. to the United States. Molasses buoyant; Clayed and Muscovado, 7@7¼ reals per keg; Bacon, $13 50@$44 ⅌ cwt. Butter, Superior American, $60; Goshen, $80 per quintal. Flour, $30@$31 ⅌ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-Cured, $46@$48 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $43 ⅌ quintal; in tins. $47@$48. Potatoes, $9@$12 ⅌ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $14@$15 ⅌ arroba; White, $19@$25. Honey, 5@5¼ reals ⅌ gallon. Coal-oil, in tins, 7½ reals ⅌ gallon. Lumber quiet; White Pine, $65@$70 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine, $55. Shooks flat; Box, 7 reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 23 reals, gold. Freights quiet and weak; loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ⅌ box of sugar, $1@$1 25; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $4 25@$4 50; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25@$2 50. Spanish Gold, 212@213; American, 218@219. Exchange quiet; on the United States 60 days currency, 84@85 premium; short sight, 88@89 premium; 60 days gold 112@113 premium; short sight, 116@118 premium; on London, 139@141 premium; on Paris, 114@116 premium.